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Drive for Collective Farming Furrows Way Through Russia With Mounting Crop Output

80 P. C. COMPLETED IN SEVERAL AREAS

Already 12,000,000 Peasant Homesteads Have Been Placed in Pool

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A highly important development of the last winter and spring has been the renewed sweep of collective farming on the Russian countryside.

It may be remembered that the first impetuous drive for the collectivization of agriculture, a drive which was admittedly accompanied by many excesses and dragooning methods of the local authorities, applied not only against kulaks, or well-to-do peasants, but against the peasant masses as well, brought the proportion of collectivized homesteads up to 57 per cent in March, 1930.

Then came a time of relaxation and of exodus from the collective farms, following the publication of Joseph Stalin's article, "Dizziness from Success," which emphasized the idea that collectivization should be voluntary in character. The percentage of collectivized homesteads fell to 21 or 22.

Since last autumn, however, the tide has been flowing in the opposite direction. According to the last available figures, those of April 20, 47.1 per cent of the peasant homesteads are now enrolled in collective farms. In some of the southern and southeastern regions (the North Caucasus, the Crimea, the steppe region of Ukrainia and the German Republic on the Volga) collectivization exceeds 80 per cent and may be considered virtually completed.

Figures Trebled in Year

The less fertile northern regions of Russia have always lagged behind the south and southeast in collectivization; but the Moscow and Leningrad regions now show about 30 per cent of the general number of homesteads collectivized, which means that the figures of last spring have more than trebled.

The cotton regions of Central Asia, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, have been collectivized by 58.2 per cent and 50.8 per cent respectively. In short, if the present pace continues, and there seems nothing in sight to check it, the Communist goal of collectivizing the whole Soviet Union by 1933 seems quite attainable.

What has brought about this pooling of some 12,000,000 peasant homesteads into the 194,000 collective farms, which existed according to the latest statistics of the Commissariat for Agriculture?

The stock Communist answer is that the peasants have been convinced by experience of the superior advantages of large-scale collectivist methods of farming. An at least equally cogent explanation, I think, is to be found

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Nation Joins Dixie in Homage To King Cotton

ATLANTA, Ga., June 1 (AP)—Dixie, the land of cotton, joined the nation today in beginning a celebration of National Cotton Week to help bring prosperity back to an industry which provides a livelihood for an estimated 12,000,000 Americans.

In the South, where cotton is king, scores of towns and cities arranged programs in celebration of the event. Social functions, festivals and style shows heralded the week. Retail stores throughout the country displayed cotton goods.

Cason J. Callaway of La Grange, Ga., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, estimated that more than 200 miles of store windows throughout the country will be devoted to displays of cotton products. He said a survey by the Cotton Textile Institute of New York disclosed 11,840 retail stores in 48 states, more than 100 wholesale concerns, 21 national trade associations and 19 of the nation's largest chain and mail order houses are participating in the movement.

The cotton industry, in promoting its own interests this week, hopes to make a contribution toward general business revival, he said, through increasing the buying power of "the more than 12,000,000 Americans employed in the various phases of the industry."

Governors of 10 states officially proclaimed the week and it has been indorsed by bankers, manufacturers, merchants, farm representatives and government officials. Cotton Week was organized following a conference in Washington attended by Mr. Callaway; George Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute; Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and others.

Mr. Sloan and Mr. Callaway emphasized that National Cotton Week was not a "stunt" but a business movement to aid an important American industry. They pointed to the low price of cotton goods as an inducement to buy.

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DO-X Ends Flight To Cape Verde Islands

By the Associated Press

Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, June 1

THE flying boat DO-X arrived here at 3:25 p. m. (10:25 a. m. eastern standard time) Saturday from Bolama, Portuguese West Africa.

The Cape Verde Islands are Portuguese territory 461 miles west northwest of Cape Verde on the western coast of Africa and about 1000 miles north northeast of Natal, Brazil.

The big German plane has been trying to get across the south Atlantic for months, but repeated delays have held up the flight. For several weeks she has been held in the vicinity of Bolama, Portuguese West Africa, making a series of short flights while she waited for favorable weather to start across the ocean.

U. S. to Float Bond Issue Of $800,000,000

Long-Term Securities to Be Offered at Low Rate of 3⅛ Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—To finance short-term securities reaching maturity June 15 and to meet $90,000,000 in interest payments also coming due on that date, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, today announced an $800,000,000 long-term bond issue.

This offering is the largest peacetime bond issue in the history of the country. Dated to reach maturity in 1949, but callable by the Treasury in 1946, or within 15 years, this issue is offered at an interest rate of 3⅛ per cent, the lowest rate the Treasury has attached to any long-term issue since 1918.

This rate is one-quarter of 1 per cent lower than the long-term bonds sold on March 15. To find Federal Government bonds of lower interest rate it is necessary to go back to the 2 per cent consols of 1900 and the Panama Canal bonds of 2 and 3 per cent.

As announced by Mr. Mellon, the Treasury proposes using the $800,000,000 to retire $589,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness which comes due June 15, to pay $90,000,000 in interest due on the public debt, and to add $121,000,000 in cash to the general funds of the Treasury to meet the daily deficit.

Actually, this bond issue will increase the public debt only $211,000,000 as $589,000,000 will be used to take up part of the outstanding short-term indebtedness of the country. This sum is made up of $429,000,000 of 2¾ per cent Treasury certificates and $160,000,000 1¾ per cent Treasury certificates.

Due to the heavy demands made on the Treasury by payments under the liberalized loan provisions of the bonus act and the falling off in receipts, the short-term indebtedness of the government now totals $3,287,175,950. Treasury experts hold it is inevitable that from now on for several years there must be a series of long-term bond issues to meet government needs due to the falling off of income tax revenues.

The last long-term issue was on March 15, and was to refinance World War bonds issued at a still higher rate of interest. The long-term issue today, however, marks a new departure in recent years. It is for the purpose of refunding short-term certificates and to enable the Government to keep solvent.

The bonds will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $1000, $5000, $10,000 and $100,000. They will be exempt from all taxation by both State and Federal Governments.

Coat of Arms Display Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., June 1—At a largely attended and representative district meeting of the Sons of Temperance, held at Granville Centre, Friday, resolutions were adopted to ask the Government to remove the Nova Scotia coat of arms from liquor store windows "to prevent the degradation of the national colors."

A resolution promising support to the Federal Government's stand with regard to the exportation of liquor into the United States, was passed. A further resolution asked the Government to urge county option.

The Rev. John Coburn of Toronto, Ont., speaking before the Social Service Council convention in Truro Friday, claimed that consumption of liquor had increased enormously. The total number of permits, he said, had increased to 416,000 or one permit to every two families in the Province of Ontario. He urged a greater effort to drive the legalized selling of liquor from the Dominion. He believed that Prince Edward Island, the last remaining "dry" province in the Dominion, was going to stand firm against the adoption of government sale of liquor in the forthcoming elections.

Where Walking Is a National 'Sport'

SCENES IN NORWAY — Wilse, Oslo

Left—Group From Seterdalen in National Costume. Above—Brekkeseto, Typical of Southern Coast of Norway. Below—A Norwegian Kariol.

RELIEF FORCES PREPARING FOR ANY EMERGENCY

President's Committee to Be Ready for Any Call During Coming Winter

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—Mobilization of the country's relief forces for the winter of 1931-32 is now going ahead, quietly, effectively and on a wide scale. It is probably the most ambitious program of its kind ever undertaken.

With no thought of minimizing the prospect of potential business recovery, the members of the emergency committeee believe that a great problem will confront the nation in the coming winter. It is to meet this situation more than half way that, at the very time when the spring uplift is affecting business favorably, plans are being drawn for any situation that may develop as far as six to nine months ahead.

The leaders of what might be called "the national employment preparedness campaign" are in a somewhat difficult position. Too much "preparedness" in armaments has in the past precipitated wars and so in the present the leaders of employment preparedness realize that too much discussion of possible unemployment may produce just the business discouragement that they seek to avoid.

At the same time, it is felt that

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Fascist Breach With Vatican Widened by Il Duce's Move

Mussolini to Close All Branches of 'Catholic Action' on Ground of Public Security—Both Parties Charge Violation of Lateran Treaty

By Wire to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 1—While an attempt is being made to find an amicable settlement of the controversy between the Vatican and the Fascist Government through diplomatic channels, it is learned that actions have been ordered by the Home Ministry that is to appear tomorrow's decision to close all branches of the Catholic Action. All institutions of the Catholic Action, a Roman Catholic organization, are to be closed on public security. Similar orders are reported to have taken place in other parts of Italy.

Following this decision on the part of the Italian Government, which caused the greatest surprise at the Vatican, the Pope summoned an urgent meeting of the high church authorities to examine the situation. At the close of this meeting, it was announced that the Pope had decided "in view of the increasingly serious and violent forms in which activities hostile to the Catholic action in Italy are developing" to have the bishops assume personally and immediately the guardianship and direction of the local branches of the organization.

The Pope further suspended the meeting of the Diocesan Eucharistic Congress which was to have been held shortly in Rome. He also suspended sending a Papal Legate to Padua to preside at an important international ceremony.

This last is a very significant move, showing the serious view taken by the Vatican of the recent anti-clerical outbursts in various parts of Italy.

Meanwhile, all the prefects have been ordered to Rome to confer [illegible] on the situation, and the Duce will preside at a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

French Feminists Seek Wider Field in Colonial Work

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 1—French women be encouraged and specially trained to fulfill properly the important mission which is theirs in the overseas colonies was the gist of resolutions adopted by the Estates General of Feminism which yesterday closed a two-day session here. The congress was held in the assembly hall of the Colonial Exposition at Vincennes and had as its general subject of discussion women in colonial France.

This is the first time French women have publicly tackled colonial questions. They are now calling the resolutions adopted to the attention of Deputies and Senators in order that their recommendations may take legal form.

Although the question of votes for women was not on the original agenda and the French League for Women's Rights abstained for this reason from participating in the meeting of the Estates General, a resolution was adopted demanding the "immediate right to vote for all French women."

More than 80 French women's organizations, some having branches in the colonies, were represented. In addition to the delegates, 150 individual members and numerous interested auditors attended the sessions.

The congress decided that the Women's Colonial Union, now being formed, should accept the invitation extended by M. Georges-Barthelemy, president of the National Federation of Old Colonials, to affiliate with that organization.

Among the principal resolutions passed was that stressing the importance of careful censorship of films to be shown in French overseas territories. It also recommended that women be included on boards of censorship.

A large number of the delegates to the congress have spent years in French territories overseas and are authorities on colonial questions.

PALESTINE BUYS MORE CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — While Egypt's import of American cars and trucks showed in 1930 a precipitous drop from 8751 in 1929 to 2690, Palestine and Turkey registered an increase. In the case of Turkey, the increase was due to the opening of a Ford plant at Istanbul. Palestine's total of imported American cars and trucks rose from 513 to 639 during 1930.

Tunnel Through Quake-Shaken Height In Japan Proves Heroic Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATAMI, Japan—More than 3000 feet below the surface of the mountain range which separated this resort village from the town of Mishima, workmen have been fighting doggedly against walls of stone and subterranean rivers to clear the untapped central section of the great Tanna Railway tunnel, which next year is to shorten by an hour the railway journey between Tokyo and Osaka, greatest cities of the Japanese Empire.

The section still to be cleared is about 2300 feet and boring has been proceeding at the rate of five feet a day. It was recently speeded up by three feet a day.

The tunnel when completed will be among the world's long tunnels, 25,600 feet, the longest being the Simplon with 64,680 feet. Its inauguration will mark an end of the greatest railway feat in the history of Japanese engineering.

Almost insurmountable obstacles have hampered work on the great hole since it was started in 1918. Underground rivers have been encountered, and an important part of the work has been the draining of this great flow of water. First efforts to seal off some of the rivers ended disastrously when the dams broke. The smaller streams have been dammed successfully with cement barriers, but all the larger flows have had to be drained. Progress on the excavations at times has been as slow as one foot a day.

Residents of the Izu Peninsula, under which the tunnel stretches, have opposed its completion since the earthquakes of last November. They believe that drainage of the subsurface lakes and rivers tapped by the tunnel has upset the delicate balance of the Izu region and is responsible for the marked increase in the number of earthquakes registered since the engineering work was started. The Izu region is flanked on one side by Sagami Bay, long known as the epicenter of many earthquakes.

Following the November earthquake, which devastated Atami and villages in the Hakone Mountains, a board of natural scientists investigated the tunnel, however, and the majority report gave the undertaking a clean bill.

More than $10,000,000 already has been expended upon the construction. When completed, it will enable a cut off in the main line railway from Tokyo to Osaka in the areas between Kozu and Mishima, eliminating the Gotemba detour which flanks the northern foothills of Mount Fuji.

The mountain region under which the tunnel extends is one of the most beautiful in Japan, and abounds in hot springs resorts, waterfalls and lakes.

HIKES THROUGH NORWAY'S HILLS MADE INVITING

Tourist Association Puts Lodges on Trails for Foot Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—Beauty and adventure await the foot traveler through the mountain regions of Norway, the "Land of the Midnight Sun." With facilities provided by the Norwegian Tourist Association, these hikes are made convenient and comfortable.

The climb from the valley, up the steep ascent, perhaps in a "kariol" drawn by the sure-footed Nordfjord horse, beyond the forests, brings one to the elevation of the plateaus with their exhilarating mountain air.

Starting from Gudbrandsdalen beyond a tiny sawmill beside a gurgling brook, toward midnight one can see in the distance the fairy Rondane of Peer Gynt in a sunset coloring. The comfortable huts of the tourist association, which were started in 1868, afford a refreshing stay after a long day and a sleep in a good bed, accompanied by the murmur of a brook or the roar of a waterfall.

The tourist association has made the mountains easily accessible, marking routes with a shining red T on two sides of a stone or a cairn. Rivers and brooks often hard to wade, have been bridged and in some lakes, boats are provided. At the huts guides are available.

The simplicity of outfit suggested by the late Fridtjof Nansen at a meeting of the association in 1921, when he said: "I remember a time when I was very young, and a match box and a fishing rod seemed to me practically all the outfit a man should need for some weeks' sojourn in forest and mountain," may be tempting to an adventurous youth.

But this standard would surely keep back the majority of tourists rather than encourage them, and the accommodation now offered by the tourist association is an incentive to the increase of the tourist traffic. The hut on Hardangervidda boasts central heating, where wood for fuel is more difficult to transport than coke.

The number of walking tourists from foreign countries is steadily increasing. Having realized the charm of walking with a knapsack on one's back, completely engrossed in finding one's way by map, compasses, and the comforting red T, never knowing what surprises may be in store, one will wish to take to "hiking" year in and year out.

Even in the mountain regions of Finmark, lying beyond the Arctic circle with two and one-half months of uninterrupted sunshine, the association has done some work. This district is a vast plateau some 300 to 600 meters above the sea level with some wild high mountain groups, but with as yet few roads. Last summer a new way of touring these wilds was successfully carried through on the initiative of the association, road directors and the Norwegian Citroen Company, with three automobiles of the Citroen crawler type.

The distance of 200 kilometers between Sosnekop on Altafjord and Karesuando on the Swedish border was covered in seven days, the real length of the travel being perhaps twice as long because of the circuitous route which had to be taken.

BUILDING-ROAD WORK FOR WEEK IS $56,000,000

Contracts Awarded Since Dec. 24 Reach Total of $1,596,693,507

More than $56,000,000 in contracts awarded during the week ended May 25, for building construction and highway projects, is cited by Charles F. Abbott, executive director of the American Institute for Steel Construction, as an encouraging indication of business improvement.

Mr. Abbott, a member of President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, told a reporter from The Christian Science Monitor that the above figures added to previous months' outlay represent an expenditure of $1,596,693,507 since Dec. 24, 1930.

Figures for the month of April, Mr. Abbott explained, show that 40 states let contracts for a total of 7296 miles of roads at a total contract price of $86,879,468. These figures include state and federal-aid roads. "They do not," he pointed out, "include bridge construction contracts totaling several millions of dollars. In this work 193,907 men were employed."

Mr. Abbott was frankly optimistic concerning the outlook for a revival of business in the United States. Inventories he asserted were at rock bottom, especially in the shoe, woolen, textile, automobile tire and structural steel industries. Wage decreases, he insisted, were slight and few and far between. He did not believe that there would be general reduction.

Especially enthusiastic was he over the possibilities for steel output. He explained that a wide development awaited that market. Six million tons of steel, he said, would eventually go into steel residences, floors, road guard for highways, new bridges, electrification by the great railroad systems and other equally important developments. The demand, he held, would exceed anything dreamed of in years passed.

Referring to the mooted tariff question, Mr. Abbott declared that "readjustments are going on in Washington that will open the markets of the United States to certain lines of goods from Europe, enabling foreign nations to sell goods in this market and secure money with which to purchase the output of American manufacturers." He stated emphatically that America would not be injured by whatever tariff changes to be lowered.

Also significant, he said, was the plan to bring before Congress, in December of this year, an amendment to the Sherman Act applicable to the natural resources of industry. In other words, an amendment that would stabilize coal, oil, lumber, copper and various other mineral resources by regulating production to keep pace with consumption.

"From East to West," he said, "I have discovered growing interest in the building program. Especially is this true in the West." He explained that the building trade had been flat for two years and that, so far as he was able to judge, savings banks and other lending institutions were willing to provide money for any reasonably safe construction venture.

On his travels, from one section of the United States to another, he said, he had found signs of coming prosperity greater than the country had ever experienced.

LOCAL UNITS HELD BLOCK TO TAX CUT

Brucker Says Disorganized Nature of Structure Is Obstacle

STATE CHIEFS OPEN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Leslie of Indiana Welcomes 26 Governors—Case of Rhode Island Responds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRENCH LICK, Ind., June 1—The disorganized nature of the local governmental structure has been one of the chief obstacles to the accomplishment of any worth-while and lasting results in tax reduction, Wilber M. Brucker, Governor of Michigan, told chief executives of 26 states at the opening session of the twenty-third annual Conference of Governors here today.

"Lack of coördination," he said, "is a major cause for present tax difficulties. A host of disassociated tax-raising agencies weaken the public resistance to unwarranted spending."

That the Conferences of Governors manifest good will and coöperation between respective states, was the expression of Harry G. Leslie, Governor of Indiana, in welcoming the visitors after some of them had witnessed the 500-mile automobile race in Indianapolis, and enjoyed two days of informal entertainment.

Norman S. Case, Governor of Rhode Island, chairman of the executive committee, lauded Hoosier hospitality in response. He outlined the agenda of the present conference as exchange of ideas and discussion of excessive costs of local governments, land utilization and state planning, motor safety and executive duties and responsibilities.

Duty of State to Assist

"It is the duty of the State," Governor Brucker continued, "to assist in all practical ways in simplification and unification of scrambled local units so that they will become more responsive to public will. Simplification of local government will vastly reduce difficulties dealing with local expenditures."

He discussed the extent that state governments may go in regulating local units of government, especially in the matter of expenditures, by citing the Indiana law supervising local expenditures. He advocated a modified form of the Indiana plan of supervising local expenditures that would grant the state strong supervisory powers when the people so demanded.

He expressed the belief that the state government should assume more responsibility for local unit supervision, and that the granting of power to local units of government should be accompanied by safeguards against extravagant expenditures. He suggested reorganization, consolidation or abolishment of many minor political units as a remedy of excessive taxation.

"The state responsibility in local unit affairs is great, due to the functioning of its component parts such as agencies of schools and highways," he said. "Sound local units look to state supervision as a protection against neighboring weak units."

Central and local governments owe their existence to popular will, he said, in advocating personal contact between citizens and public servants.

Tax $12,000,000,000 a Year

Harry H. Woodring, Governor of Kansas, stated that the annual tax burden of the United States is exceeding $12,000,000,000. He defined the expenditures of this tax as follows. The Federal Government collects approximately 34 per cent. The state collects 13 per cent, and the so-called local unit 53 per cent.

A real tax relief must be sought through a reduction in local taxes, he said, but this will not bring complete relief. He advised against indiscriminate slashing of local levies simply because they are the largest. Dissection of local expenditures shows that a large percentage goes for such things as roads and school, which we think indispensable.

"Local units," he continued, 'return to the people more tangible benefits for tax money than either state or national government, and it is therefore difficult to convince the people that economy must start at home. Debts contracted in prosperity following the war, when the functions of government were widened, must now be paid in depression."

He advocated granting to the local unit the largest amount of local self-government possible and then to place at the command of the local unit every facility that could be had. It is a duty of the state, he pointed out, to eliminate overlapping functions of its government departments.

Many county and township alignments in Kansas are obsolete with modern forms of transportation. He suggested that these units be consolidated, disbanded or reorganized.

A maximum limit should be set up on local unit taxing, he said, and the unit should be given the benefit of the advice and counsel of state-employed experts. He told how in Kansas a voluntary association maintained by dues had provided a uniform system of accounting in 256 municipalities. This association conducts audits and acts as a voluntary adviser.

He also mentioned the public administration clearing house in Chicago operating under auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, which gives valuable aid to local units.

JANE ADDAMS URGES GREATER PEACE EFFORTS

Necessary, Says Hull House Head, Because of Growing Nationalist Feeling

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, June 1—Picturing the eventual arrival of world peace by little groups of workers increasing in numbers in the civilized countries of the world, Jane Addams, president of the Woman's International League for Peace in an address before that organization, stressed the necessity of greater effort toward peace than ever before. This was necessary, she said, because of a growing nationalist feeling arising from economic depression; fear of Russia or any other nation should not be allowed to hinder social progress.

Miss Addams thought that just as abolition of slavery came as the result of a gradually aroused world indignation against injustice to human nature, so abolition of war was on its way. Not by petitions, but by the thought they created; not by national conferences, but by the masses which supported them, would peace come; not by drastic economic changes, but by gradual encouragement of social legislation would mankind find its utopia, she thought.

That wars were unprofitable was demonstrated by Miss Addams. The World War had brought profit neither to victor nor vanquished, she said. The fear of Russian influence should not be permitted, she said, to hold up world disarmament. There was a vast difference between armaments and police armies. Armies would not be able to deal with situations such as were feared; they were matters for the police. Nations, she said, must look beyond their frontiers in measuring the action and interaction of their tariffs and immigration policies. No nation could build itself at the expense of another.

Touching on the subject of prohibition Miss Addams regretted that temperance education had stopped with the achievement of prohibition. She answered many questions at the close of her address on topics apart from the subject of world peace.

Believing that restrictions of trade are bad for the economic life of nations, and that they stimulate national animosity and may easily become the cause of war, the Woman's International League for Peace put itself on record as "approving the recommendations of the economic conference of the League of Nations against all artificial trade barriers, such as protective tariffs and preferential trade agreements."

On behalf of the institute Mrs. Kathleen Lorrie, chairman of the Women's Probation Board of Detroit, presented a resolution urging "the Canadian Parliament and the United States Congress on behalf of the people of two countries to express sympathy formally with the object of the disarmament conference, and to urge Premier Bennett and President Hoover to do all possible to organize an international conference on war debts and reparations with a view to cancellation, in order to alleviate increased taxation that might arise therefrom." They also ask that creditor and debtor nations alike agree to reduce their national disarmaments.

Unless the disarmament conference which will assemble next year is successful, war is inevitable, was the opinion of E. J. Garland, a member of the Dominion Parliament, who addressed the league.

Great Britain, he said, is spending $1000 a minute on armaments; the United States $1500 and Canada, on war debts and armaments, more than the entire amount required for all federal expenditures in 1913.

Estimating the cost of the last war at $400,000,000,000, he stated that this sum would have paid for the entire real estate of the United States.

All the railway systems, street railways, their equipment, motor vehicles and other modes of transportation in the United States, he said, could have been purchased at one-quarter of the cost of the war. It would have paid for a home for every family in the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia; bought them each five acres and still have left enough to provide each 20,000 families "with a hospital, university, schools and their upkeep."

Nations must learn to trust each other, he said, otherwise war was inevitable. Upon public opinion depended the will for war or peace, Mr. Garland concluded.

POWER COMMISSION PICKS NEW ENGINEER

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Power Commission Friday appointed Roger B. McWhorter, one of the builders of Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals, as its chief engineer. Mr. McWhorter will succeed Lieut.-Col. M. C. Tyler of the army engineers, who was loaned to the commission by the War Department.

The engineering record of the new chief was made principally on the Tennessee River, the St. Lawrence Waterway, the Mississippi and the Miami Conservancy District in southwestern Ohio.

ARGENTINA MAY SELL ITS GRAIN OFFICIALLY

BUENOS AIRES, June 1 (By U. P.)—A project to form a mercantile section to eliminate the middleman in the marketing of Argentine grain products was approved by the Agricultural Producers Union Friday.

The plan involves setting up an organization to control the sale and exportation of Argentine grains in an effort to increase foreign consumption of corn, wheat and other products from this country. The Union is composed of 16 different agricultural organizations.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and cooler tonight; Tuesday fair; moderate north or northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly cooler tonight, preceded by rain in the southeast portion early tonight; Tuesday fair, slowly rising temperatures in the northwest portion.

Rhode Island: Cloudy and slightly cooler, preceded by rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; Tuesday fair.

Connecticut: Cloudy and slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Maine: Cloudy; colder except in the southeast portion tonight; Tuesday fair, slowly rising temperatures in the interior.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair, with slowly rising temperatures in the interior.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair; slowly rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh north or west winds, probably strong at times over south portion, and overcast weather, preceded by rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; Tuesday fair.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. June1	Max. May31		8 a.m. June1	Max. May31
Atlantic City	60	68	Nantucket	58	68
Bismarck, N.D.	58	84	New Orleans	72	84
Boston	59	85	New York	58	80
Buffalo	54	56	Norfolk, Va.	68	74
Calgary	42		North Platte	56	86
Charleston	72	80	Philadelphia	64	80
Chicago	54	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	106
Cincinnati	58	68	Pittsburgh	52	64
Denver	58	78	Portland, Me.	58	64
Eastport, Me.	60	60	Raleigh	62	78
Hatteras	68	72	St. Louis	58	72
Helena, Mont.	52	78	St. Paul	58	76
Huron, S. D.	60	84	Salt Lake City	66	68
Jacksonville	74	86	San Francisco	54	60
Kansas City	60	76	Sante Fe, N.M	54	74
Key West	78	82	Seattle	42	76
Los Angeles	60	76	Tampa	76	84
Memphis	60	74	Washington	58	82
Miami, Fla.	76	86	Wichita, Kan	56	72
Montreal	56	70	Williston, N.D	64	84

High Tide at Boston

Monday 12:48 p. m.
Height of tide 10.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:44 p. m.

Tonight at the Pops

"Hungarian March, Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
Ballet Suite ..... Rameau-Mottl
"Slavonic Dance," No. 3 ..... Dvorak
"William Tell" Overture ..... Rossini
"Scheherazade," Finale Rimsky-Korsakoff
"Czardas," from "Ghost of the Warrior" ..... Grossman
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
(Soloist: Jesus Maria Sanromai)
"Girl Crazy," Selection ..... Gershwin
"Music of the Spheres" Waltz ..... Josef Strauss
"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa

EVENTS TONIGHT

Sells-Floto Circus, Sullivan Square, 8.

Meeting, Boston School Committee, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Banquet, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch; Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Sells-Floto Circus, Sullivan Square, 2 and 8, through Saturday.

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SALVAGE PARTY GETS PICCARD'S BALLOON IN ALPS

Instruments Safely Taken Away—Gondola Lowered From Glacier

OBER - GURGL, Austrian Tyrol, June 1 (AP)—The deflated balloon used by Prof. August Piccard on his recent record-making trip into the stratosphere was brought down from the Gurgl glacier Saturday. The aluminum ball in which the professor and Charles Kipfer, his assistant, ascended, has been lowered to the foot of the glacier where it landed.

The work of dismounting the instruments for removal to Augsburg was also completed.

The balloon incident brought an unwonted rush of work to Fräulein Striege, postmistress, telegrapher and telephone operator of Ober-Gurgl, as dozens of newspaper men descended upon the town as soon as word of Professor Piccard's landing became known. She went without sleep for 48 hours before relief arrived, handling 120 long distance telephone calls between Thursday noon and Friday night, and putting through 230 telegrams, many of which were long press dispatches.

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—One of Professor Piccard's objectives was to find the cosmic ray. Everyone who looks at a neon light sees one of the effects in which cosmic rays are believed to participate.

The neon light comes from the glow caused by an electric current passing through gas instead of over a wire. Something causes this gas to become a conductor of electricity. This something is identified clearly by physicists as broken up particles of gas, molecules and atoms which have been hit by some invisible force so hard that an electron has been knocked loose.

Ordinarily an atom is electrically neutral and is not a conductor. But when an electron is knocked loose, each particle becomes electrically charged and a good conductor. It is said then to be ionized.

The ionization of gas in a neon tube comes from various sources, but some physicists believe there has to be a start—something to act as a lubricant that sets off the electrifying process. This something, the first ionizing force of all, is attributed to cosmic rays.

These rays are radiation like light, heat, electricity, X-rays and radium rays, differing mainly by being immensely shorter and faster in vibration. Because they are so small they pierce nearly everything on or near the earth's surface. They filter through.

To them the air is almost a void and solid matter mostly a vast collection of porosity. When one of them comes in contact with any kind of atom it is stopped. But before all of them have found targets they are known to penetrate about 800 feet deep into earth, about 200 feet into water and several feet into lead.

RELIEF FORCES PREPARING FOR ANY EMERGENCY

(Continued from Page 1)

reasonable and large-scale precautions in this field should be taken, and they have the benefit of the organizations that sprang up over the nation in the last winter. These are now being brought into closer unity from the central quarters in the capital, with the purpose of benefiting by experience and avoiding past mistakes. Leaders have no doubt that a serious relief problem will face the country next winter. For this reason the nation-wide "preparedness campaign" goes quietly on.

The keynote in the campaign is to promote community responsibility. Every effort is now being extended to continue and strengthen the local organization which did magnificent feats of emergency service in the past winter.

Lines Already Laid

Most of the phases of the campaign have been taken up before: organization of community agencies; extension of employment services and vocational education; strengthening of welfare groups; broadening of odd-job campaigns.

This summer the emergency committee for employment is placing special emphasis on the matter of home gardens. It urges factory heads who are putting men on a five, four and sometimes three-day week to encourage workers to plant and cultivate food gardens that will help in the winter to come. A statement on the subject by the committee recently showed the importance attached to the matter.

"Home gardens," it says, "may be considered as a national reserve which may be drafted in time of emergency. . . . For food purposes the garden problem is definite in that there is no shortage of food as during the World War; in fact there is a national surplus. Nevertheless many American farms are not in a position to share in that surplus. Lacking employment to provide earning power, they must be fed either by charity or through home gardens. To enable thousands of unemployed citizens to achieve a measure of independence it is essential that gardens be established while the emergency lasts."

New Service to Help

One of the weapons to meet unemployment not possessed last winter is the new employment service in the Labor Department, under John R. Alpine. The President's committee is likewise giving considerations to forms of quick vocational education that will aid in an emergency caused by technological unemployment.

Odd job campaigns are being pressed now in hundreds of communities over the country with the belief that these will materially aid in bringing back prosperity. Regional representatives of the emergency committee are making contact with welfare groups in cities and states over the country and the 380 "community chest" units to organize efficient groups in each locality. The organizers are preaching the gospel of local preparedness and responsibility.

It is acknowledged, however, that some out-of-the-way communities will find it difficult to meet their winter problems. For example, in southern mining regions, workers have no farms, and the coal industry is at a low stage. In quarters apart from the President's relief committee it is asserted that this represents one of the most serious problems in the period ahead, and that short of federal aid, there will be difficulty in meeting the problem.

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FASCIST BREAK WITH VATICAN IS WIDENED

(Continued from Page 1)

special meeting of the Fascist Party directorate next Wednesday.

The situation remains very tense. The quarrel over the political activities of the Catholic Action has opened another breach between the Fascist State and the Vatican, which is far more serious than that which occurred two years ago after the signature of the Lateran treaties.

Each party accuses the other of violating the Concordat of February, 1929, and each threatens to take drastic action to enforce its own rights. Leaders of the Catholic Action are accused of attempting to extend the activities of their organization from religious to the political field and of fostering disloyalty to the Fascist régime.

The Vatican, on the other hand, accuses the Fascist Government of preventing the Catholic Action from carrying out the religious and educational function assigned to it by the Concordat and, above all, of raising difficulties to the Roman Catholics who prefer the Catholic Action to the Fascist groups.

Italian Envoy Guarded By New York Policemen

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The Italian Ambassador to the United States, Giacomo Nobile de Martino, walked down the gangway of the Cosulich liner Saturnia today flanked by a dozen policemen—a special guard detailed to protect him from any possible hostile demonstration.

The Ambassador regarded the precautions as unnecessary, but police were fearful that anti-Fascists, aroused by outbreaks in Italy, might make the Ambassador the target of a demonstration.

BETTER EQUIPMENT FOR SWEDISH MINES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM — During the last three or four years the Grangesberg Company, who own and work the principal iron mines in Sweden, have carried out extensive improvements at their mines in the Grangesberg field in central Sweden. Up-to-date machinery for the grading and concentration of ore is expected to enhance the value of the output materially.

The work of modernization is scheduled to be finally completed in 1932 and will entail an expenditure of some 11,000,000 kroner (nearly $3,000,000). So far a new shaft has been sunk, and a concrete 8-story building with about 36,000 square feet of floor space has been erected. The works are completely equipped with conveyors for the ore.

BULGARIA OBSERVES 'TEMPERANCE DAY'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The tenth of May being "Temperance Day" throughout Bulgaria, leading daily papers carried many articles on the need of temperance, while meetings and entertainments were held in hundreds of places. The Ministry of Public Instruction participated, urging all teachers to coöperate with the school youth in preparing lectures and theatricals.

There are six Temperance Unions in Bulgaria, each publishing one or more periodicals. In addition to this, the thousands of vegetarians in Bulgaria are ardent temperance workers and Protestants make it a leading feature of their activity.

TILTON TO STUDY PORTS

George P. Tilton of the Boston Port Authority office sailed for England on the Cunard Line steamer Laconia Sunday to study port operation at the chief seaports of England and the Continent. Mr. Tilton is to take motion pictures of the various port features in operation, with the idea of using them on his return in furthering the development of the port of Boston. He will be abroad two months.

YALE TO RAZE BUILDINGS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Four old Yale buildings, constructed between 1869 and 1887, will be razed this summer to make way for new quadrangles, to be built under the proposed quadrangle plan. Wrecking operations will start on the day following commencement.

CUBAN WINS SPEAKING PRIZE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, June 1 (AP)—Jorge F. Mascaro of Havana, Cuba, won first prize in a prize-speaking contest conducted by the American International College of this city here, Saturday. Second prize went to Mario Ponce of New York City.

WAY IS SHOWN TO BAN STRIKES IN COAL FIELDS

Russell Sage Foundation Says Operators and Miners Must Organize

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 1—Mine workers and operators must be organized so that their difficulties can be settled satisfactorily through collective bargaining before the economic problem of the coal industry as a whole can be solved, according to a report issued today by the industrial studies department of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The report is contained in a 400-page book entitled "Labor Agreements in Coal Mines," which analyzes 10,000 disputes in the coal mines and methods of settling them through joint conference and arbitration. It was prepared by the department after careful examination of the administration of agreements between miners and operators' organizations during the past 30 years.

The investigation was confined to the central competitive field, including the coal mining regions of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, where the machinery for agreements between operators and miners has been most highly developed, the report says. It was conducted by Louis Bloch, now statistician for the department of industrial studies of California.

"Throughout the world the output of coal exceeds the demand," Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the industrial studies department of the foundation, said in a preface to the report: "As a result, relations between nations and between employer and employee in this industry are strained often to the breaking point, with strikes frequently ensuing. The public in the end pays higher prices for all products into which the uses of coal enter and suffers besides the inevitable results of friction between groups in industry. Meanwhile a great national resource, essential to economic life, is wasted."

Mr. Bloch, in the report, advocates giving coal miners generally a share in the management of coal mines in regard to their working conditions. This method, he holds, "yields the direct benefit of a freer, more satisfied and, therefore, more efficient body of workers."

The book presents the chief features of a code of agreed customs which, the report said, is "in the making" in the coal industry of Illinois and other states in that territory.

"Collective bargaining carries with it spiritual values of equal importance," the report continues. "The organized worker feels that he can deal on equal terms with his employer in matters pertaining to his employment. The dignity which attaches to this sense of equality is one of the spiritual values accruing to the workers under a system of collective bargaining. The knowledge that he has this protection against unjust discharge or indiscriminate assignment to a bad working place is as important to the miner as getting a higher rate of wages."

Analysis of causes of strikes in violation of agreements showed such preventable conditions as unjust discharges, bad condition of wash houses, bad air in the mine, imperfect scales, alleged discrimination in hiring, unfair imposition of fines and absence of enough railroad cars so that the miners thought it not worth while to go down into the mine, were responsible in many instances, it says.

The study is one of a series concerning wage-earners' participation in management on which the foundation is engaged. Others, on which reports have already been made, were: the employment policy of the Filene store in Boston, employees representation in the coal mines and steel mills of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, the sharing of management with workers through the partnership plan of the Dutchess Bleachery at Wappinger Falls, N. Y., and the effect of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act as a means of averting strikes.

COSTA RICA GASOLINE MONOPOLY UNLIKELY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 1 (By U. P.)—Political observers expressed the opinion yesterday that President Cleto Gonzale Viquez would not take advantage of a bill passed by Congress Saturday authorizing the Government to establish a gasoline monopoly.

It was pointed out that to place such a monopoly in effect would require a heavy expenditure of money. Gasoline now retails at 47 cents a gallon here, due principally to taxation.

SALONIKI TO BE CENTER FOR BALKAN LANGUAGES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The Saloniki University has established an institute in which the languages and the literatures of the Balkanic countries are taught, as well as the French, English, German and Italian languages and literatures.

Another contribution toward coöperation in the Balkans is the "Association of the Balkanic Students for the Balkanic Federation," which has recently been organized by a group of students who are studying in Paris universities. Alexander Papanastasiou, former Greek Premier, has been elected honorary president.

Baltimore Defends Rail Differential

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The conflict between Baltimore and Boston over differences in railroad rates, a side issue in the New Jersey lighterage case, came to the fore when the hearing entered its fourth week before Interstate Commerce Commission examiners today.

Boston, as intervener in the case, has asked a reduction in the rail rate differential which now favors Baltimore because of its closer proximity to the interior. Baltimore witnesses sought to show that the differential should be increased, if any change is to be made.

James H. Preston, former mayor and chairman of the port development commission, listed numerous improvements made by the city of Baltimore without state or federal aid.

"Baltimore, at great cost, has been making strenuous efforts to improve and increase its overseas and coastwise water-borne commerce," he said. "It would be a calamity for us and the territory served by us to reduce the rail differential."

600 OFFICERS VOTE FAITH IN MACHADO

HAVANA, June 1 (AP)—President Machado told 600 Army and Navy officers of the Fifth Military District Friday night that "you have only to show me where I have been remiss in my duty and I will willingly step out." They gave him a unanimous vote of confidence.

"We must continue legal government," he said. "I do not want you to support me with your bayonets but with your loyalty and your honor because you believe that I am doing my duty. When I do not do my duty do not support me."

GRAMOPHONES ON LIST OF BANDITS' RANSOM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Chinese Communist bandits in the region of Hankow are demanding tennis rackets and gramophones as ransom instead of money, according to Japanese Consular advices from Hankow.

Two Japanese merchants, kidnapped by the Communists, were offered their release if they could supply specified foreign goods, including talking machines and records, tennis supplies and certain tinned foods.

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ROOSEVELT SAYS HE DID NOT LAUD AMERICAN TARIFF

Holds He Referred Only to French Protective System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1—The Hawley-Smoot tariff law is "one of the most important factors in the present world-wide depression," Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt said in a statement Saturday, making a complete denial that his remarks last week on the beneficial effect of the French protective tariff on agriculture in that country referred "either directly or by inference" to the American tariff laws.

The Governor's remarks at that time were widely interpreted in Democratic and particularly in Republican circles as a bid for support for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1932 in farm states whose Republicanism has been split by insurgency. The basis for this was found in the belief that he was in sympathy with the Smith-Raskob doctrine, promulgated in the national party councils of 1928, for protection for the cardinal industries of the country—a doctrine widely regarded in the Democracy as a heretical departure from the traditional party stand for tariff "for revenue only."

"In view of a wholly imaginary and wholly incorrect suggestion in several newspapers," the Governor said, "that on my return from Europe on Wednesday I had discussed the American tariff laws, it becomes necessary to issue a complete and categorical denial. The conversation related to the balanced output of French agriculture and the effect of the French tariff thereon. At no time did I speak of American agriculture or American tariff, either directly or by inference.

"Nothing which I saw in Europe changed what, it is fairly well known, are my views on the American tariff," he continued. "I continue to be convinced that the Hawley-Smoot tariff law is one of the most important factors in the present world-wide depression. This tariff law provided from the day it was passed a serious hinderance in the interchange of goods known as world trade.

"Neither American nor world-wide prosperity can return by building import-proof tariff walls around each nation. The United States cannot expect merely to sell its goods without buying other goods in return, and a flow of goods throughout the world markets must be restored. Our present tariff law is one of the most serious obstacles to the return of prosperity."

CUT IN WORK WEEK VOTED BY TRAINMEN

HOUSTON, Tex., June 1 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen agreed Saturday on a reduction in the members' working hours, expressing the belief it would furnish employment to approximately 11,000 men now out of work.

Adoption of the resolution is equivalent to an order to all members. By its provisions members in yard service would be limited to 26 days or 200 hours a month. Members in freight service would be limited to 3500 miles, or the equivalent monthly and members in passenger service to 5500 miles. It was recently announced that 41,000 members of the Brotherhood were out of work.

YOUNG ATLANTANS VIEW PET PARADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Puppies, kittens, rabbits, ducks, and other varieties of pets seemed as delighted as were their proud owners when together they passed in review in the annual pet parade.

About 150 members of Atlanta's "younger set" were in attendance. In addition to the little parade there was an amateur circus performance.

BRISBANE'S NEW GALLERY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl. — The new building for the Queensland Art Gallery was opened recently by the Governor, Sir John Goodwin, who commended the trustees on their purchase of 17 pictures from English and Australian artists. The gallery was first housed in the Brisbane Town Hall, where it was opened in 1895 with a small government grant.

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India Slowly Coming to Goal Of Own Solution of Problems

Conferences Looking Toward Hindu-Moslem Accord Continue—Princes to Meet at Simla—Rioting at Cawnpore Minimized

By ALEXANDER INGLIS
Staff Correspondent in India

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India, June 1—With the definite naming of Sept. 5 as the date for the next stages of the Round Table, attention in India again focuses on domestic problems which demand action before the delegates proceed to London.

In this regard, although the general political situation throughout the country is confused and disturbing, it is not thought by competent observers to be wholly devoid of hopeful prospects, and there are signs that really serious consideration is about to be given to the entire constitutional issue by the people most concerned—the Indians themselves.

The fact is at last being impressed on the Indians that virtually all they seek in the way of constitutional reforms lies within their own power to attain, and the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, his council, and more particularly those officials responsible for operating the reforms, have emphasized in recent weeks, that Indians who seek to see their country helped toward political freedom may hope for success only if they help their country themselves.

Now there are evidences that this assistance is forthcoming. During this month several important phases of the problem are about to be tackled by the Indians. First of all, the Nawab of Bhopal proposes furthering his efforts to attain Hindu-Moslem unity which looms before Indians as the chief obstacle to the reforms they demand.

It is definitely recognized now that the cut and dried formula Mahatma Gandhi expected to evolve from conferences with a few Moslem leaders is no longer likely. Gandhi himself has said that the chief hindrance to unity between the two communities is the mood of distrust which animates both.

How bitter that distrust is was again revealed at Cawnpore this week-end where further rioting has resulted in fatalities. The latest news from Cawnpore, however, shows the authorities have the situation well in hand, and it is unlikely that anything in the nature of the massacres which took place in March will be repeated.

But when the Cawnpore incident is analyzed it is seen that the aggressiveness between the two communities has its roots in the activities of the All-India National Congress. This latest trouble is traced to refusal on the part of Moslem processionists to pass under a signboard which Congress adherents have hanging across one thoroughfare. Despite the tension of the situation Congressites refuse to remove this party symbol even though it adds fuel to the Moslem fire.

Complete Solution Needed

On the broad issue it is generally accepted here that the Hindu-Moslem question is unlikely to be solved by any patched up policy; the problem lies too deep for that.

While distrust which the Hindus evince is directed against Muhammadans en masse, the distrust which Muhammadans show is primarily leveled against Gandhi. This being so, Gandhi's rôle of prospective solver of the situation is rendered virtually impossible.

However, where the "Hindu Saint" is failing it is anticipated that a Muhammadan prince may succeed, and the Nawab of Bhopal's conference is expected to reach conclusions which will satisfy Hindus, but, more particularly, satisfy the Muhammadans.

The next important phase of the constitutional issue will be faced by the princes who are being summoned to attend a conclave at Simla. Despite insistent rumors that the princes are much divided on the question of federation, the chief rulers and their official spokesmen contend that the princes are not only adhering to the London proposals but are likely to cement them more agreeably into the scheme which ties the federal states with democratic British India.

Preliminary to London

Possibility of an informal gathering of those federal strucure committee members now in India is another development which shows signs of fructifying. Under chairmanship of the Viceroy such meeting should have considerable significance since it may result in enabling the delegates to proceed to London with certain aspects of the constitutional problem worked out.

While all these looming projects indicate efforts to work out India's difficulties by means of coöperation there are still sinister aspects obscuring the general situation.

Chief among these appears to be the chaotic position of the Congress today. Gandhi has found it easier to lead a campaign in opposition to law than to muster his follows in the cause of coöperation. Throughout the entire country members of the Congress are squabbling among themselves, principally over matters of finance.

Even in Simla, the seat of officialdom, where the sedate life of the community is rarely disturbed by propagandists, disgruntled Congressites have paraded in the chief bazaar, voicing their discontent with Congress policy.

Apprehensive of Extremists

While there are many Congress opponents who see these signs as fruitful of Congress's disintegration, more thoughtful observers regret the developments because of the possibility of their getting out of hand with extremists again swinging into power.

Moreover now that political order has been restored in the country, economic conditions again stand out as playing an important part in the disaffection which has marked India in recent years.

Congress w[illegible]rs who for months have been draw[illegible] Congress pay no longer do so, and their numbers have been added to those unemployed, whose total is already alarmingly large.

Despite these unsatisfactory factors, however, there are ample proofs that cautious guidance the next few weeks should see India well on the way to general political stability which the Round Table negotiations should finally solidify.

India's Accepted Reforms Await Executive Action

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 1—The decision just announced by the Government to postpone reassembly of the Indian Round Table Conference here until September has drawn attention to the need for carrying into effect agreed portions of the reforms.

This would be done without waiting for materialization of the ambitious but more contentious proposals for erecting at one stroke the complete federal constitution, as sketched out at the epoch-making gathering here of November, 1930, to February, 1931.

Sir John Simon, chairman of the recent royal commission on India, speaking at the annual Bombay dinner here this week-end, reflected this opinion when he said there was no case in history of a great country at one and the same moment evolving the states forming the units of a federation and introducing the federation itself.

To do this in India, Sir John said, would be to effect the most stupendous event which had occurred in the constitutional history of the world. If primary attention were paid to the business of developing the great units of India's provinces, Britain would be taking a step which, as all history has proved, would lead in due course to a wider federation.

'Waving Girl' Ends 41-Year-Long Vigil

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 1 (AP)—The "waving girl" of lonely Elba Island, around whom seafaring men have built a legend of lifelong devotion, takes her last salute from passing ships today.

For 41 years no ship has entered or left Savannah harbor without greeting or farewell from Miss Florence Martus. By day each vessel was saluted with a waving white cloth. At night a swinging lantern told sailors she kept vigil.

But today Miss Martus leaves the island to take a house in Savannah. Her brother, George W. Martus, keeper of the light on the island, has reached the retirement age of 70.

The story seafaring men tell is that the "waving girl's" sweetheart went to sea and his ship never was heard from.

COPPER CUT AWAITED AFTER CONFERENCES

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Coincident with the sailing for Europe last week of F. Pisart and C Gutt, representing prominent Belgian copper interests, it was learned in financial circles that conferences looking toward further curtailment of production were held recently.

Copper men would not reveal the subject of the conference but the belief was expressed by some that further interchange of ideas will follow and result in another cut in production to bring supply more in line with demand and help stabilize the market.

TRUCK REGULATION BY I. C. C. OPPOSED

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—A memorandum opposing any proposition for the regulation of interstate truck operation has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Opposition to truck regulation was based on arguments that such regulation is not in the interest of or desired by shippers or the general public, that governmental interference with private business should not be extended, and that instead of relieving railroads of competitive difficulties, such regulation would react to the injury of rail carriers.

Old College Elects Young Man at Head

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 1 (AP)—Election of Douglas Huntly Gordon, 29, Baltimore lawyer, as president of St. John's College, one of the oldest in the country, was announced last night by Walter H. Buck, chairman of the board of visitors and governors executive committee.

A 1923 honor graduate of Harvard College, and of Harvard Law School two years later, Mr. Gordon is one of the country's youngest college presidents.

He succeeds Dr. Enoch Bartlett Garey, president from 1922 until his resignation in 1930. In the interim, Dean Robert E. Bacon has been in charge of the college administration.

Mr. Gordon is a member of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's and has been secretary for the last year. He is a member of the House of Delegates of the State Legislature.

St. John's, founded in 1696 as King William's school, now has an enrollment of 300.

Mr. Gordon is also a director of the Peabody Institute here and a trustee of the Gilman School, of which he is a graduate. At Harvard College, from which he was graduated magna cum laude and with a Phi Beta Kappa key, he was editor of the freshman yearbook and of the Harvard Advocate, a literary magazine.

Governor Vetoes Florida Race Bill

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 1 (AP)—Gov. Doyle E. Carlton last Friday vetoed the first racing bill ever passed by a Florida Legislature.

A two-thirds vote of members present in both the Senate and the House of Representatives will be necessary to override the veto. The Senate passed the bill, 20 to 15, and the House approved it 55 to 38. The measure would legalize horse and dog racing in Florida and permit use of parimutuel wagering systems at tracks.

Governor Carlton said in his message he considered it "unsound and unwise from an economic, political and moral standpoint to commit the state to a partnership in legalized gambling in any form."

FRUIT COMPANY QUITS OMOA ZONE

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 1 (AP)—The Cuyamel Fruit Company announced yesterday the immediate suspension of all its agricultural activities in the Omoa zone, and declared it was ceasing the production and buying of bananas and discontinuing its railroad service.

The announcement, it was said here, would leave 500 families without employment, and create a serious problem for numerous planters and merchants in that zone. The government decreed free importation of beans, rice and corn until November.

EX-GERMAN SOLDIERS MARCH WITH LEGION

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—Nine men who served in the German army during the World War Saturday walked side by side with American "doughboys" as part of the Memorial Day observance.

The former German soldiers, all of whom saw more than three years of active service on various fronts, came to America to make their homes after the war. At the invitation of the Lancaster Post, American Legion, they marched with the former American soldiers.

Pleasant View Home
On Daylight Time

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, N. H., it is announced by the Trustees that the Home operates on daylight-saving time.

Except on Sundays and holidays, the Home is open to visitors from 10 to 11:45 a. m., and from 1:30 to 4 p. m.

The Swish of the Churn Mingles With Clatter of the Cotton Gin

DAIRYING HELPS OUT SOUTHERN FARMER

Top, Left to Right—Negro Huts Where Once Cotton Hands Eked Out a Precarious Living Now Are Displaced by Modern Dairying Barns in Alabama. Modern Milk Cooling Plant on Southern Dairy Farm. Bottom—Type of Modern Dairy at Gadsden, Ala.

Report of More Soviet Cotton Leaves Southern Farmer Calm

Dairying, Truck Gardening, Poultrying and Other Diversification Mark Change in South Over Old One-Crop Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Recent announcement that Russia would increase its cotton production more than 80 per cent ordinarily would strike terror to the heart of the southern farmer and it does constitute a threat to American domination of the cotton market according to Carl Williams, a Texas board member. But this does arouse little concern in those southern farmers who have been guided by a gospel of diversification preached constantly for several years by agricultural leaders.

Southern farms are undergoing a metamorphosis. No longer is acreage devoted to cotton to the exclusion of other products, and, favored by a favorable climate, Farmers are planting more home garden and feed crops and there has been expansion in egg and poultry production.

Perhaps the greatest transformation has been worked in central Alabama and in sections of Mississippi where run-down cotton plantations have been converted into green pastures that support herds of milch cows. In these southern sections Negro huts, reminiscent of ante-bellum days and formerly occupied by "cotton hands," are being replaced by modern dairy barns.

This change has been made possible by the growth of urban industrial centers in the South and to the gradual increase in the per capita consumption of milk. Cities like Birmingham, which formerly bought much of its dairy products from Wisconsin and other northwestern states, are being largely supplied now by the dairy belt of south and central Alabama.

Through the adoption of modern methods of dairying, milk may be cooled at the dairy, loaded into a motortruck and delivered in Birmingham 150 miles distant, four hours later, with the loss of not more than one degree in temperature. This is being done daily and the quantities being shipped are increasing from month to month.

Ten years ago this country was an endless cotton field, not a barn in any direction, dotted with shacks for Negroes who spent their time in endless fighting a losing fight with grasses," said Charles F. Riley, large dairy operator in Fayne County, Ala. "Some few of the planters, seeing it was a losing fight against the boll weevil and ruinous prices, put in dairies on that the cows could help us get ahead to keep down the grass [illegible] use of it.

[illegible] the advent of the hard road and the possibility of hauling out the milk the change came. We are proud of our dairies. A new source of income much surer than cotton has been developed for many farmers."

Plato wrote that the best crop a farmer can grow is a good pasture and many southern planters are following this advice. In addition to milch cows they are raising beef cattle and hogs not only for home consumption but also for market. On farms where cotton is still "king" other money crops are being grown including peanuts, sweet potatoes, grains, hays and garden vegetables. Chickens and eggs are being raised and sold in increasing amounts.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, in a bulletin entitled "Safe Farming" sent out this year to farmers says: "Three or more definite salable cash products should be grown on every farm. We must break our servitude and dependence for everything on the one crop of cotton."

This diversification program is giving the southern farmer more independence than he has enjoyed in the past.

PACIFIC OCEAN FLIGHT ABANDONED BY ASH

TOKYO, June 1 (AP)—A Rengo Agency dispatch from Samushiro today said Thomas Ash Jr. had abandoned his proposed non-stop flight across the Pacific and was returning to Tokyo.

Abandonment of the flight was attributed in the Rengo dispatch to the failure of his plane to come up to expectations in several particulars. The message said the motor failed to run perfectly and had developed only enough power for 1650 revolutions per minute, when at least 1850 were needed to rise with his heavy load of fuel.

BRAZIL COLONY PLANNED

BELEM, Para, Brazil, June 1 (By (UP)—Plans for a huge colonization project in the Xingu region of northern Brazil were revealed yesterday when the Standard Assets Corporation of the United States asked the Government for permission to bring in 5000 Rumanian families to settle on farm lands owned by the concern.

VETERANS' WORK IS REORGANIZED WITH FOUR UNITS

Hines Sets Up Major Offices to Consolidate Efforts of Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 1—A sweeping reorganization of the major administrative agencies of the veterans' bureau was announced today by Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Acting under authority granted to the President by the last Congress, to consolidate and coördinate governmental activities affecting war veterans, General Hines today promulgated orders setting up four major administrative offices, the office of the administrator; the office of the assistant in charge of domiciliary care, construction and supplies; the office of the assistant administrator in charge of pensions and compensation; and the office of the assistant administrator in charge of finance and insurance.

The new system also calls for a special counsel on insurance claims responsible directly to the administrator for the defense of suits under the War Veterans' Act.

In the office of the administrator there will be the executive assistant to the administrator who will have charge of the budget, personnel, records, supplies, equipment and contact with the press.

It is also provided that regional offices, homes, hospitals and other field stations will no longer be limited to rendering aid solely to World War veterans but extend the same assistance to veterans of any war.

In connection with these changes General Hines announced the following appointments: Col. George E. Ijams, assistant administrator in charge of supplies; Maj. O. W. Clark, assistant administrator in charge of finance and insurance; H. W. Breining, executive assistant to administrator; A. D. Hiller, solicitor of veterans' administration; Dr. C. M. Griffith, special counsel on insurance claims; Maj. William Wolff, director of national homes service; Col. C. W. Wadsworth, director of construction service; Col. L. H. Tripp, director of subsistence; and Maj. J. B. Cutter, director of pensions.

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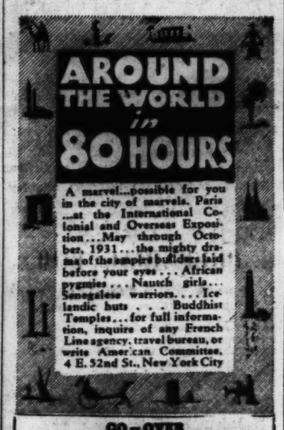
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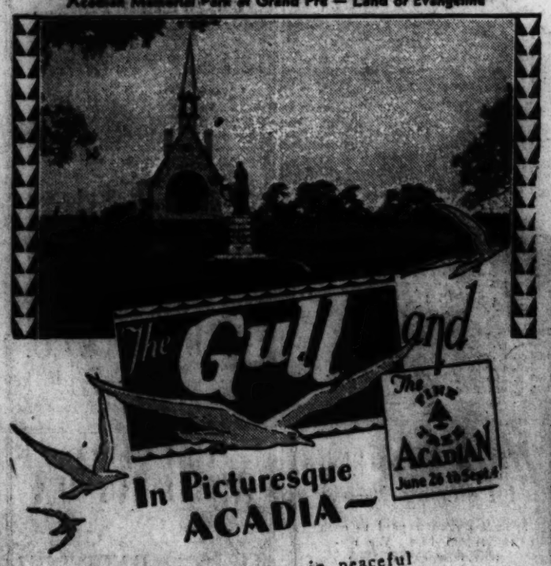

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June 26 to September 6

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

DEFEAT FACES WET CANDIDATE, HOWARD SAYS

Prohibition Leader Asserts Only Dry Presidential Nominee Can Win

Defeat faces any wet presidential candidate in 1932, in the opinion of Clinton N. Howard of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the National United Committee for Law Enforcement, who spoke last night at a mass meeting in the Dudley Street Baptist Church on the subject "The Impending Prohibition Crisis."

The meeting is part of a two months' campaign being conducted throughout Massachusetts by Mr. Howard at the invitation of the Massachusetts Loyalty League. Beginning at Williamstown two weeks ago meetings have been held every night and Sunday in the western part of the state and will continue through Sunday, July 5. On June 28, 20 Worcester churches will unite their evening services at the Wesley Methodist Church to be addressed by Mr. Howard.

Urging the Republican Party to maintain its dry constituency, Mr. Howard said: "No national party can win the presidential election that sidesteps on prohibition and permits the speakeasy, the bootlegger, the rum-runner and the racketeer to become a recognized and organized substitute for the saloon.

"If both parties are captured by the wets," he continued, "there will come a new party which, under capable leadership, would overwhelmingly crush the advocates of modification and repeal, as the Republican Party in 1860 triumphed over the advocates of slavery."

Discussing the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Howard declared: "The prohibition amendment was not brought about by precipitous action. The opposition had long notice of our intention. It was not done in a night, as is charged by its opponents. The people have a right to repeal it; but we deny the right of any citizen, city or state to nullify and defy it. It is the supreme law of the land until it is changed by the American people in the same manner that it was enacted.

"When you consent that any man, whether he be private citizen or public official, shall choose what laws he will obey, and what laws he will defy, or what cities and states shall determine each for themselves what part of the Constitution they will respect and enforce, and what part they will disregard and nullify, you are blasting the rock of the Republic from under your own feet. It would give us '57 varieties" of prohibition under a constitutional amendment providing for uniform and universal policy for all the states. Admit that doctrine and you plant a volcano in perpetual eruption under the American Constitution. It is, in effect, another proposal to dissolve the Union and go back to a confederation of sovereign states, such as existed before the adoption of the Constitution."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS": Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network.
"-T": coast to coast network.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 2

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Modern "Pavanne" of Ravel, and Powell's suite, "At the Fair," in classical dinner music program. 6, 6:45.

Harry Tucker's Barclay Concert Orchestra (CBS to KFH, Wichita). Forty-five minute dinner music period. 6.

Concert orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor (National Dairy—WEAF Chain). Director is first cellist of the New York Philharmonic. 8:30.

Stephen I. Miller, National Association of Credit Men, speaker; concert orchestra, Adolphe Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.

Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Overture, The Bartered Bride (Smetana); Second movement, Symphony No. 8 (Beethoven); Good Friday Spell, Parsifal (Wagner); Overture, Prince Igor (Borodin). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WRC, Washington). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Morton Downey, tenor; Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Jacques Renard and his orchestra (CBS to WMAQ, Chicago). "Please Don't Talk About Me When I'm Gone," latest "torch" number, featured by Mr. Downey. Fifteen minutes. 7:45. Repeated for CBS Chicago and Pacific. 10:30, 7:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra; Mildred Bailey, contralto; Jack Fulton, tenor; Jesters Trio (Allied—WJZ—T). Half hour. 8.

Ramblers Trio; orchestra (WEAF—T). "Musical Magazine" period. 9.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Don Voorhees's Orchestra (Fuller—WEAF Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City). Half hour popular review. 9:30.

Morton Downey, tenor; Jesse Crawford, organist; Jerry Madison, screen talk; chorus; orchestra (Paramount—CBS—T). 10:30.

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Half hour. 12.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, songs and dialogue; instrumental trio (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.

Irene Beasley, "Long, Tall Girl from Dixie"; Roundtowners Quartet and orchestra (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes. 8:15.

Hancock and Goodheart, popular piano duo (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Listen for two songs from "The New Yorkers." 8:30.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Current and old time popular review. 8.

Roy Smeck, "Wizard of the Strings" (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Music from plectrum instruments. 11:45.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Nocturne. 12:30 a. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 7.

"Enoch Crosby" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo). Soconyland period. 7:30.

"An Adventure with 'Death Valley' Scotty" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9:30.

"Life of Joan of Arc" (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Third episode in four-part story of the Maid of Orleans, with Margaret Anglin in radio cast. 10.

Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City) 10:30.

Characteristic Music

"Lure of the Tropics" (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Period devoted to "Exotic Latin America," featuring the ultra-modern music of Justin Elie, Haitian composer. Soloist, chorus nd typical orchestra. 7.

Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra (CBS—T). Latin-American music. 10:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"Dream Pictures" (WJZ—T). Archer Gibson, concert organist. 11:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. WGAR to KFYR. 10:15.

Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Soloist and Orchestra

Eddy Brown, "Master of the Bow"; WOR Salon Orchestra (WOR). The music of the period of Antonius Stradivarius, whose last violin Mr. Brown uses by courtesy of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Collection. 9:30.

Recorded Program

"Chronicles" (Chrevolet—single stations). Frazier Hunt tells of a 250-mile sleigh trek across the frozen wastes of northern Siberia.

Daytime Programs

The Pilgrims, mixed sextet (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 10 a. m.

Columbia Mixed Quartet (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 10:15 a. m.

Golden Gems (WEAF Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). Elsie Baker, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; orchestra. 10:30 a. m.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:30 a. m.

On Wings of Song (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver) String trio. 12 noon.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KOIL, Omaha). Classical program by soloist and orchestra. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Talks and music. 1:30.

Columbia Artists Recital (CBS to WADC, Akron). Catherine Field, soprano; Crane Calder, bass; Virginia Arnold, pianist. 2:15.

Piano Moods (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist. 2:45.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). Half hour. 2:45.

Music in the Air (WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Osborne McConathy. 3.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Talks on subjects of feminine interest; vocal soloists; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra. One hour. 3.

Italian Idyll (CBS—T). Much Rossini music by soloist and orchestra. 4.

United States Navy Band (WJZ Chain to KFYR, Bismarck). 4.

Twilight Hour (WEAF Chain to WWJ, Detroit). Classical instrumental music. 4:30.

Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Popular half hour by soloists and orchestra, from San Francisco. 5.

What Happened to Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 The Danceonians.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 The Bostonians.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 The Edisonians.
7:30 The Bostonians.
7:45 The Tenatones.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Richard Crooks, Tenor; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes"; "Golden Pince-Nez."
10:30 Sterling String Ensemble.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Peter van Steeden's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5 55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Mound City Blue Blowers; Ohman and Arden; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg- Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; violin and harp.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch: "The Belled Bridge."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
11:15 Radio Billboard; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230-kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; organ.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Jean Beaudine; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; soloist; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 CBS, Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 Radio Party to Jean Harlow.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Bakers' Trio; Brad Browne; Billy Artz's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; style radiogram; Max Smollen's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures; soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:03 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Emory Daugherty's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, George Olsen and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Popular vocal and piano.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Art Gillham, songs.
5:15 CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Dodge Twins, songs.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Ted Black and his orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Powers Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: "Unemployment Insurance," Edward A. Filene.
7:45 Bay State Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Red Top Serenaders.
8:45 Book talk.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 "Melody Mirror."
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, Pavillon Royal Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 Noon—NBC, On Wings of Song.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osoorne McConathy, director.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

Circus Fans Flock to Boston For Meeting of the Association

Organization Formed Six Years Ago to Keep 'Circus Day' the Big Event in Every Community Numbers 1000 Strong From All Parts of United States

Grown up now to be men of substance in their communities, 1000 individuals who used to be the little boys who carried water for the elephants whenever the circus came to town were arriving in Boston today for the annual meeting of the Circus Fans' Association.

The association is in the sixth year of its organization; it has members from all over the United States and Canada, Mexico, England and France. Many of them are men in industry, mayors, members of state legislatures, hotel owners, architects, railroad presidents, bankers, newspaper publishers, artists, cartoonists and the like.

Headquarters are established at the Hotel Statler. And, perhaps most important of all, the circus, which must always be the needle of the compass in any city where the association decides to hold its annual meeting, is the Sells Floto Circus, opening today under canvas at the Sullivan Square Playground in Charlestown.

Many who did not know there was such an organization as the "Circus Fans" may inquire, "But what on earth are they organized for?" And behind the answer to the question lies one of the pleasant outgrowths of American life.

Started Six Years Ago

Six years ago, then, some men and women who have always followed and understood and loved the circus got together and bound themselves to see what they could do, in the advancing days of super movies and mechanical age entertainment, to keep circus day the big event in every community each year. Not merely that, either; to right injustice, and promote understanding and good fellowship between circus officials and the public; to secure the right to desirable exhibition lots; to ward off unfavorable legislation, to do what they could to correct mistaken impressions of the circus and its people.

The association had an interesting beginning. Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's circus had a ticket seller named Stanley Dawson who had time to be amused at the off-hand manner of these "fans" who came up to his window, bought their tickets, and thought the secret was theirs, that they were indulging a taste second to none in the way of entertainment. Dawson began to sow the seed among these fans as he met them; to a man in Iowa he would say "Oh yes, over in Fargo there is a fellow thinks the same as you do about the circus. I'll never forget one day when he was late for the grand entry. . . ." And the man from Iowa would, as Dawson observed with well-concealed amusement, wiggle his ears with interest and ask what he supposed were off-hand questions about the man in Fargo.

By 1924 Dawson had managed, quite subtly too, to suggest to them that there might be something for all of what he smiled over as their "ilk" in organizing. "Just for the fun of the thing." One of the men he spoke to was Marshall L. King, a banker in Washington, D. C. Another was Robert Johnson, president of a milling company in Concord, N. H. A third was Karl Kae Knecht of Evansville, Ind., newspaper cartoonist. As he met other fans Dawson suggested to them that they write to King. Many did. And King would write to them that they were enrolled in the Circus Fans Association, which seemed the simplest name for the thing, and handy, too, to start using right off.

Perfected Organization

There wasn't a treasury and so there were no funds. So Johnson and King thought it would be a good thing for Knecht to go about perfecting a business organization. Knecht drew up a gorgeously elaborate letterhead with circus atmosphere jumping right out of it and sent letters to everyone who had shown a sniff of interest in the directions of either King or Johnson. Christmas Day of 1925 was set as the last day for accepting charter memberships. The closing of the list found 84 men enrolled. There wasn't a professional circus man among them. It was all "friends of the circus," men who could take pleasure in finding time to do the things that professional men are too busy to do for the advancement of the circus.

The first annual meeting was held in Washington in May, 1926. Twenty-five per cent of the charter membership showed up for the two-day meeting. From as far west as Iowa and as far north as New Hampshire.

Most of the members have private circus collections of one kind and another. Circus histories. Route books from bygone decades. Old programs, photographs, rare show bills and so on. One of the members, Col. C. C. Stuttevant, a professor in Dallas, Tex., is official historian of the association. Tom Thumb's coach, his cane and similar articles, are included in the elaborate collection of Harry Hertzberg, the 1930-1931 president.

Eventually the association hopes to found a national circus museum, where items depicting circus history will be put on permanent show. In the meanwhile M. D. Hildreth of Washington, D. C., chairman of the association's legislative committee, is helping Henry Ford to collect circus parade wagons for his American museum at Dearborn, Mich. The first steam calliopes used by a circus, owned by the John Robinson circus, is already in Mr. Ford's museum.

And the association is also considering the purchase of a home to which circus folk who have finished their professional work may go to spend their declining years. It may be that the possibilities of Baraboo, Wis., for a time the center of the Ringling Brothers activity, and where they lived as little boys keen on fixing up a show in their father's barn, will be canvassed. There are two or three houses in the town, vacant now, but owned by members of the Ringling family; large, substantial, picturesque residences, beautifully located in a town which has many charming aspects, and which would make a most suitable location, sentimentally, for such a home.

Shawmut Opens Brookline Branch

A branch of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston opened today at Cleveland Circle, 1912 Beacon Street, Brookline, for the convenience of the residents in and around the reservoir district, Brookline, Chestnut Hill and the Newtons and the benefit of trades people of the Cleveland Circle district.

The white stone building is the first complete banking unit in the district. The new branch will be managed by Wendell H. Berry, manager, and Arthur H. Cummings, assistant manager, both of whom have been transferred from the bank's main office.

The National Shawmut Bank, besides its main office, now has 12 branches, located in the Park Square Building; at 69 Beacon Street, 109 Cambridge Street, 1912 Beacon Street, 24 Harrison Avenue, 171 Harvard Avenue, 248 Huntington Avenue, 542 Commonwealth Avenue, 125 Causeway Street, 179 Summer Street, 148 State Street and 230 Tremont Street.

'LAFAYETTE' NEW TELEPHONE DISTRICT

Lafayette, as a new telephone central office name, makes its bow in Boston today in the summer and fall issue of the Boston and vicinity telephone directory. Eventually, Lafayette will be one of the city's important central offices, but for the present few numbers are being changed. Together with Capitol, the new exchange will serve the financial district. These two offices will later be located in the new telephone building in Bowdoin Square.

In the new directory, distribution of which began this morning, the telephone company's number is being changed to Sherwin 9800. This name was chosen in honor of Gen. Thomas Sherwin, former president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company.

PHILANTHROPY DECLARED FACING ECONOMIC ISSUES

Twentieth Century Fund Says Its Grants Will Go to Solving Problems

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 1—American philanthropy must accept the challenge of business and industrial depression and devote a larger share of its attention to finding solutions for such problems, according to the annual report of the Twentieth Century Fund for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1931. The fund was established by Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene's Sons, Boston, to make his gifts for public purposes as effective as possible.

In view of the trustees' conclusions as to the importance of solving at their source problems which increase the need for philanthropy, grants by the fund in the immediate future will be confined to "the scientific improvement of industrial organization and methods," and to the "increase, diffusion and stabilization of prosperity," the report said.

Outstanding economic problems which, the trustees believed, should be of immediate concern to American philanthropic agencies, include unemployment, waste and distribution of commodities, inadequate and expensive consumer credit, retarded application of the best scientific methods in certain industries, stock market cycles of inflation and depression, waste in corporate organization and finance and international economic discord leading to war.

"The first obligation of philanthropy is to reduce the need for philanthropy," the report said. In so far as the philanthropy of today can assist in the solution of our economic problems, it can contribute more fundamentally than ever before to the material and spiritual welfare of the individual. Only by such basic improvement, in fact, can the need for charity be ultimately reduced."

The report referred to the "increasing realization of the practically unlimited possibilities of improved organization and technique in meeting the needs and wants of an entire population," and cited figures obtained in a study by Evans Clark, director of the fund, which showed that less than 3 per cent of about $60,000,000 distributed each year by leading American foundations goes into the economic field.

AUCKLAND'S SAFETY MOVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A general tightening up of all tests and requirements for driving licenses and a uniform code of tests for the whole Dominion have been decided upon by the New Zealand authorities. These measures are the result of a conference called to consider means of reducing motor accidents. As New Zealand is one of the most highly automobilized countries, the need for more stringent regulations had become urgent.

Harvard to Teach Penal Executives

A curriculum for correctional administrators, designed to prepare men of character and special capacity for positions of leadership in correctional work and research in the field of criminalistics, is the new experimental project of the Institute of Criminal Law at the Harvard Law School. The institute is devoted primarily to research in the fields of criminal law, procedure, crime causation and crime treatment.

Two years will be the length of the new curriculum, to be spent in intensive theoretical and practical work consisting of courses in the law school as well as in other departments of the university. The first class will consist of a small group of carefully selected college graduates who will begin training this coming fall.

The advisory committee drawn up to meet this purpose consists of Dean Roscoe Pound, Prof. F. B. Sayre, director of the Institute of Criminal Law, Prof. Joseph Beale and Prof. Sheldon Glueck, representing the law school, and Professors C. Campbell, J. Ford, Earnest Hooton and G. B. Magrath representing the university at large.

ÆGIS OFFICIALS ELECTED

HANOVER, N. H., June 1 (AP)—Samuel A. Cass of Lynn, Mass., is announced as the new business manager of Ægis, Dartmouth College Yearbook. Eber Resnick of Portland, Me., was chosen advertising manager.

Registrar Urges Safety Program

Stringent efforts to promote safe automobile driving on Massachusetts highways are being maintained by Capt. George A. Parker, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, according to a report made public today. The registrar scored the avidity which many motorists manifest "to pass and get ahead of everyone else on the road."

Parents who allow their unlicensed children, 15 years old and younger, to take their cars out on the road, he termed "thoughtless and negligent."

More than 1000 licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked last week. In 92 cases action was taken because the operator had been drinking intoxicating liquor. Although suspensions and revocations amounted to 137 more than in the corresponding period last year, a decline of 76 was recorded as compared with figures for the preceding week.

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT

BIDDEFORD, Me., June 1 (AP)—W. B. Coffie of Lewiston was reelected president of the Maine State branch of the National Association of Letter Carriers at the thirty-seventh annual convention here Saturday. Other officers elected were Elmer E. Whitney of Biddeford, vice-president; Lyman Bither of Pittsfield, treasurer, and Davis S. Beach of Rockland, secretary.

B. & O. LAYS OFF 2000 MEN

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1 (AP)—Approximately 2000 shop workers of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were laid off indefinitely yesterday, in an order effective today.

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Dress and Sports COATS 1/2 Price
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Dresses that were formerly 69.75 now 25.00. Millinery reduced to 5.00. New Sports togs, 16.75; brief Velvet Evening Wraps . . 16.75, white polo coats . . . 16.75. This is a Busy Shop, Busier than ever, There's a reason.

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NIGHT COURT RECOMMENDED FOR NEW YORK

Bar Report Says City's Justice Has Improved Since 1928

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 1—The establishment of a night court as a "boon to poor litigants who are compelled to absent themselves from work in attending court during the day," is recommended in a report of a survey of the Municipal Court here by the New York County Lawyers' Association Committee on Practice and Procedure made public today. Benjamin F. Spellman is chairman of the committee.

The report contains six other major recommendations as follows:

That a central non-jury board be organized; that a court house be erected in the civic center to house the central jury and non-jury boards; that the courts in the various districts be consolidated—one court for the east side of Manhattan, another for the center line, and a third for the west side; that two president-justices be named, one for Manhattan and the Bronx and the other for Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond; that partisanship be eliminated in respect to judges who have served acceptably during an elective time and that they be renominated without opposition; and, finally, that justices who have served well and acceptably be promoted to higher courts.

"If tenure and advancement were assured," the report says, "the personnel of this court would improve and it would be a greater incentive to qualified members of the bar to pursue a judicial career."

The report records "marked progress in administration of justice in the municipal courts since the Reform Bill became a law in 1928.

"The greatest obstacle in the way of improving the administration of justice consists of the cumbersome methods that must be employed to obtain relief," it continues. "Every attempt now made to do the least thing is wrapped in red tape. With the least suggested change in the method of administering the law, however meritorious, there are required any number of maneuvers, all of which threaten its defeat, before it can be enacted into law. The least that can be expected is that committees of the various bar associations and civic organizations will act jointly in upholding the worthiness of the cause. They should all appoint sub-committees which should confer from time to time so that unified presentations can be made."

COLLECTIVE FARM DRIVE SPREADING THROUGH RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

in the fact that life is made economically impossible for the individual peasant in a score of ways.

The collective farms receive the best land, a monopoly of new, large agricultural machines, preference in supply with manufactured goods. Moreover, and this, I think, has been the most decisive factor in bringing about the amazingly rapid transition to collective farming, the individual peasant always sees before him a grim scarecrow labeled, "Liquidation of the kulaks as a class."

The so-called kulaks, who constitute probably 5 or 6 per cent of the peasant population in the more fertile regions of the country, and perhaps 3 or 4 per cent in less-favored districts, were thoroughly "liquidated" in the southern provinces last year.

Their homes and property were confiscated, and they were either deported practically penniless to northern regions, or had only some wretched remnants of farm equipment left on tiny allotments of barren land outside the village, and were allowed to sink or swim, as the case might be.

The line between the richer middle-class peasant and the kulak has always been thin and shadowy, and outspoken opposition to collective farming might easily cause a peasant to be transferred to the dreaded kulak category. Moreover, when the most successful individual farmers were "liquidated" in this fashion, the individual peasant obviously had little incentive to improve and develop his homestead to a point where he, too, might be considered a kulak.

Doubles Individual Planting

From the standpoint of the state, collective farming represents a desirable solution of the knotty agrarian problem. As a result of the pooling of the land, the possession of tractors and large machinery and driving Communist management, the peasant in the collective farm last year planted, it is calculated, almost double the acreage of the individual peasant.

The advantage of the collective farms in harvest yield was much less impressive, the collective farms, despite their great advantages in the possession of better land, preferential supply with machinery, fertilizers, etc. showing only about a 10 per cent higher yield than the individual homesteads.

Moreover, it is far easier to control and ration a collective farm, and to extract its surplus grain at fixed prices than it is to obtain the surplus grain of individual peasants.

Whether collective farming has been so advantageous from the standpoint of the peasants is more doubtful. The money income of the collective farm members has unquestionably grown; but under the chronic condition of goods shortage, money in Russia simply does not mean what it means in other countries. In the collective farm the peasant has less chance to eat up his surplus products than he would have had as an individual proprietor several years ago.

Piece-Work Wage Proposed

One of the outstanding problems in the collective farms is to insure higher labor productivity and efficiency, and a strenuous campaign is being waged to install a piece-work system of payment in every farm. This problem is somewhat complicated by the fact that the collective farm, because of its nature, is unable to pay fixed wages to its members.

Only when the harvest has been realized and running expenses have been paid is it possible to calculate what each member is entitled to receive. The present method, therefore, is to award piece-work payments in terms of an abstract unit called "working days," more skilled and intensive work entitling the peasant to be credited with a correspondingly greater number of "working days."

Now if the Soviet ruble is a somewhat indefinite medium of purchase and wage stimulus, the "working day," which can only be translated into rubles at the end of the year, would seem to be a still vaguer and weaker stimulus. Perhaps, as the collective farms gain in stability and prosperity, they may find it practicable and advantageous to introduce fixed wage scales, such as exist in factories and state farms.

Restoring Grain Leadership

The outside world is probably largely interested in Soviet state and collective farms in so far as these new forms of agriculture affect Russia's position as a competitor on the world's grain markets. Despite initial weaknesses of disorganization and low efficiency, the mechanized state farms and the much less fully mechanized collective farms, with their capacity for placing a steadily increasing acreage under cultivation with the aid of tractors, are restoring Russia's position as a major grain exporting country.

An increase in planted area of some 22,000,000 acres last year, combined with a very good harvest yield, made it possible for Russia to resume exporting on a large scale. The Soviet authorities are inclined to regard statistics of grain export as a commercial secret; but according to the best available information about 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons of various kinds of grain were shipped abroad during 1930.

This year a further increase of 40,000,000 acres under grain crops is projected, although the late spring makes it impossible, at this time, to say whether this plan will be fully realized. If it should be realized and last year's favorable weather should be repeated, an increase of several million tons in grain shipments might be anticipated, as the Soviet need for foreign currency is quite as acute as it was last year.

Tractor Production Increased

Failure to carry out the planting program or unfavorable climatic conditions, on the other hand, would probably cause grain exports to remain stationary, because more bread will be needed for the new workers in the towns and a vast quantity of feed grains will be required for the realization of the ambitious plans of cattle-breeding.

However, if mechanization counts for anything, the curve of Russian grain production should point upward during the future. The country has two tractor plants, of which one, the Putilov works, is yielding 80 or 90 tractors a day, while the new Stalingrad tractor factory, after a very unsatisfactory start, has reached, at last accounts, a daily output of 40 tractors, with a theoretical capacity of 150.

A new tractor plant in Kharkov which will be opened this summer has a capacity of 50,000 tractors a year; and a plant with similar capacity is scheduled for opening in Cheliabinsk next year. Several new plants for the manufacture of other kinds of agricultural machinery have been completed or are under construction.

Report Finds Wages Were Cut in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 1—Although in a few instances actual weekly earnings were higher in 1930 than in 1929, in most industries they were decidedly lower, according to a report on wages in the United States from 1914 to 1930, inclusive, issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. The report covers not only manufacturing industries, but public utilities, railroads, building industries and agriculture.

"Real weekly earnings in 24 manufacturing industries combined," it states, "were lower in 1930 than in 1929, although they were slightly above those of 1923. In the public utilities and on the railroads, however, real weekly earnings were distinctly higher in 1930 than in the preceding year.

"The employment level in 24 manufacturing industries was decidedly lower in 1930 than in 1929. On the whole, however, the current business depression does not appear to have been quite so severe in 1930 in its effects on wages and employment, as was the depression of 1921."

Confederate Seal Given to Brenau

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GAINESVILLE, Ga.—Fifteen distinguished members of Atlanta Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, were guests of Brenau College at Chapel and luncheon recently. They presented to Brenau a framed copy of the Great Seal of the Confederacy.

Mrs. J. N. Bateman, librarian of Atlanta Chapter, presented the Great Seal. Mrs. John A. Perdue, honorary president of the Gainesville division of the U. D. C., explained the Great Seal to Brenau faculty and student body.

"The original seal was engraved in London by the King's engraver," said Mrs. Perdue, "at a cost of $1100. It disappeared at the close of the war in 1865, and its whereabouts was unknown for 47 years, until accidentally discovered from correspondence in the archives at Washington, when it was found in the keeping of Admiral Selfridge who had been pledged by the Masonic oath not to reveal its whereabouts. It was then removed to the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Va., where it remains today."

Pennsylvania Railroad Wins Medal for Safety

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad, Central Region, is awarded the gold medal of the American Museum of Safety for 1930 for "achieving the greatest accomplishment during the year in the field of safety effort," Arthur Williams, president, announced yesterday.

The medal goes to railroads of the "first group," which includes the 41 largest railroads of the country. The New York Central Railroad receives honorable mention. The awards are the E. H. Harriman Memorial Medals, donated by Mrs. Mary W. Harriman.

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10 x 16′ 6″	11 x 15
11 x 14	11 x 16
10 x 14	10 x 13
10 x 15	9 x 14
12 x 15	11 x 13

In The Group Priced
At $357
are these splendid carpets:

11 x 17	12 x 15
11 x 15	11 x 19
10 x 19	14 x 15
12 x 22	13 x 23
16 x 19	16 x 24

All Rug Sizes Are Approximate

Fortunately, we have been able to secure additional and highly interesting pieces—more than a hundred—for this occasion. A few are described as follows:

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LAMPS—FIFTH FLOOR

Above, a pair of Lowestoft Porcelain Lamps. Formerly, $1,000. Now, $700

Hoover Asks Nation to Emulate Courage of Men at Valley Forge

Compares Present Adversity to Days of Stern Trial in Struggle for Independence, in Memorial Day Address—Warns Against Specious Doctrines

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., June 1—On this historic camp site, where George Washington and his heroic army faced one of the supreme tests of their struggle for independence, President Hoover on Memorial Day called upon the nation to emulate their steadfastness and fortitude in this new hour of trial and distress.

No one can doubt that the present adversity is but a passing phase, the President said. The vast strength of the country, he declared, will overcome this reverse as it has many times in the past.

But it cannot be done by turning from the wise national policies and fundamental ideals of the men who built the Republic, the President warned. The rosy path of panacea and the easy way to imagined security are dangerous, he held.

The nation must adhere to its basic ideal of the independence of the individual from the crushing restraints of government, the President asserted. The way to greatness, prosperity and stability, the President declared, is by the path of self-reliance, independence, and steadfastness of the individual citizen.

New Chapter in History

"Valley Forge met such a challenge to steadfastness in times and terms of war," the President said. "Our test is to meet this challenge in times and terms of peace. It is the same challenge. It is the same test of steadfastness of will, of clarity of thought, of resolution of character, of fixity of purpose, of loyalty to ideals and of unshaken conviction that they will prevail.

"We, too, are writing a new chapter in American history. If we weaken, as Washington did not, we shall be writing the introduction to the decline of American character and fall of American institutions. If we are firm and farsighted, as were Washington and his men, we shall be writing the introduction to a yet more glorious epoch in our nation's progress.

"We have seen many precious fruits of the sturdy pioneering virtues that have made our country first free and then strong and now proudly in the forefront of the world. If, by the grace of God, we stand steadfast in our great traditions through this time of stress, we shall insure that we and our sons and daughters shall see these fruits increased many fold."

A crowd of 20,000 heard the President speak at the first Memorial Day observance held on the historic camp ground. The President's message of courage for the present and of hope for the future was carried over the nation-wide chains of two radio broadcasting systems.

Pay Visit to Philadelphia

The President delivered his brief address from a platform erected before a natural amphitheater near the building known as General Huntington's Headquarters. Stretching to the westward were the peaceful acres of the Continental Army's parade ground.

The crowd, extending downward from the speakers' stand, listened in respectful silence to the early part of Mr. Hoover's address. Toward the close he was interrupted on three occasions by bursts of applause, which swelled to a climax as he concluded with the solemn wish, "God grant that we may prove worthy of George Washington and his men of Valley Forge."

The President and Mrs. Hoover came to Valley Forge from Philadelphia, where they had spent the night after receiving a portrait of Mr. Hoover at the Union League Club.

The party rode by automobile to Valley Forge Park. At the entrance, Philadelphia's crack first city cavalry troop formed into columns of three and led the motorcade through long lines of national guardsmen to the steps of the platform near the site of General Huntington's headquarters.

Visit Historic Sites

As the President stepped from his automobile the 108th Field Artillery Band struck up "Hail to the Chief."

As Mr. Hoover rose to depart he shook hands with Mrs. John T. Myers of Moylan, Pa., who sat on the platform at Gettysburg when Lincoln delivered his famous address and who shook hands with Lincoln following the ceremonies.

The President and Mrs. Hoover then descended to the greensward and shook hands with seven members of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Confederate veteran.

A large delegation of Girl Scouts, of which Mrs. Hoover is the head, was present to greet her and she shook hands with several of the members.

After leaving the amphitheater, the President's party retraced its route to the National Memorial Arch and then followed the outer line drive and the inner line drive past the statue of Gen. Anthony Wayne and the heroic figure of Baron von Steuben, drill master of Washington's troops, and along some of the original intrenchments of Mount Joy. Thence they rode over the winding woodland roads to Washington's headquarters in Valley Forge.

There a brief halt was made for an inspection of the quaint old building.

Text of President's Speech

The President's speech follows:

We are upon the eve of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. It is, therefore, appropriate that our observance of Memorial Day should this year be at this place, so intimately associated with the moral grandeur of the father of our country.

This national shrine needs no description; the events enacted here require no recounting to the American people. The very name, Valley Forge, swells within us a pride of nationality. These peaceful fields hold a glory peculiarly their own. The sufferings of Washington's army in that dreadful winter of privation have made this place famous among all men.

It was not the glory of battle for which these fields are remembered. No great battle was fought here. It was not the pomp of victory, for no martial triumph was won here. It was not the scene where peace was signed by which independence of a great nation was won. It was not the tombs of courageous men who, facing the enemy, gave the supreme sacrifice for their country to which we bow in reverence. A thousand other fields mark the courage, the glory, the valor, the skill, the martial triumph of our race. Yet the instinct and the judgment of our people after the abrasion of the years has appraised this place as a foremost shrine in the War of Independence and in our nation. It is a shrine to the things of the spirit and of the soul.

Steadfast Despite Adversity

It was the transcendent fortitude and steadfastness of these men who in adversity and in suffering through the darkest hour of our history held faithful to an ideal. Here men endured that a nation might live.

George Washington and his men at any moment could have accepted the counsels of an easy path to an easy end of their privations. They could have surrendered their ideals to the widespread spirit of despair and discouragement. They could have abandoned their claims to freedom. They could have deserted their hopes and forsaken their faith. Instead, they chose the harder way of steadfast fortitude and for many of death.

Here Washington and his little band of hungry and almost naked patriots kept alive the spark of liberty in the lowest hours of the Revolution. They met the crisis with steadfast fortitude; they conserved their strength; they husbanded their resources; they seized the opportunity, which, with the turn and the tide of war, led on to victory.

It was a triumph of character and idealism and high intelligence over the counsels of despair, of prudence, and material comfort. This was one of those moral victories that are the glory of the race. Without such victories the life of man would descend to a sheer materialism, for "where there is no vision the people perish." Lacking these high inspirations mankind could claim no distinction higher than the beasts of the field, that sing no songs, dream no dreams, inspire no hope, and grasp no faith.

Tribute of Reverence

It is this high spirit that we commemorate when we pay our yearly tribute of reverence to those who in all wars have stood steadfast and those who have died in the service of our country. Our citizens in every war have flocked to arms at the call of country. They have responded willingly, because in every emergency they have had up before them an ideal of liberty and the freedom of their country.

Some wars in history have been instigated by old and cynical men for cruel or selfish reasons. Some wars have been fought for power and possessions. The ends of some wars could have been more nobly won and more wisely won by patience and negotiation. But war for liberty has endowed the race not alone with the most precious possessions of freedom but has inspired every succeeding generation with that idealism which is the outpouring of man's spiritual nature.

An ideal is an unselfish aspiration. Its purpose is the general welfare not only of this but of future generations. It is a thing of the spirit. It is a generous and humane desire that all men may share equally in a common good. Our ideals are the cement which binds human society. They provide the mainspring of progress. Idealism was forged into the souls of the American people by the fires of the Revolution. It is this quality of spirit which has made possible the success of our great democratic experiment. It has tempered our acquisitiveness, has strengthened our sense of civic responsibility, and has made service to fellow man a part of our national character.

Another Valley Forge

This peculiar significance of Valley Forge in our American annals should strike us all with especial force in this particular moment of our national life. The American people are going through another Valley Forge at this time. To each and every one of us it is an hour of unusual stress and trial. You have each one your special cause of anxiety. So, too, have I. The whole nation is beset with difficulties incident to a world-wide depression.

These temporary reverses in the march of progress have been in part the penalty of excesses of greed, of failure of crops, and the malign inheritances of the great war and a storm of other world forces beyond our control. Their far-reaching effects have fallen heavily upon many who were in no wise concerned with their causes. Many have lost the savings of a lifetime, many are unemployed, all know the misgivings of doubt and grave concern for the future.

No one who reviews the past and realizes the vast strength of our people can doubt that this, like a score of similar experiences in our history, is a passing trial. From it will come a greater knowledge of the weaknesses of our system, and from this knowledge must come the courage and wisdom to improve and strengthen us for the future.

Numerous are the temptations under the distress of the day to turn aside from our true national purposes and from wise national policies and fundamental ideals of the men who builded our Republic. Never was the lure of the rosy path to every panacea and of easy ways to imagined security more tempting.

Private Initiative Upheld

For the energies of private initiative, of independence, and a high degree of individual freedom of our American system we are offered an alluring substitute in the specious claim that everybody collectively owes each of us individually a living rather than an opportunity to earn a living, and the equally specious claim that hired representatives of a hundred million people can do better than the people themselves, in thinking and planning their daily life.

The Revolution, of which Valley Forge was the darkest but perhaps the most glorious moment, was fought not alone for national independence but to retain our freedom to continue unhampered the most promising social experiment in all human history. Our American ideals had already been in process of development for a century when the war for independence began. Our Government was an experiment in securing to a people the maximum of individual freedom. Amazing success has proved it is no longer an experiment.

Under it has grown a social and economic system new in the world and distinctly our own. Human initiative has been inspired, human energies released, local coöperation has solidly knit together communities into self-governing democracies, and the human spirit has blossomed in an atmosphere of a new independence and self-respect. It brought America to a greatness unparalleled in the history of the world.

We must ever continue that fight. Amid the scene of vastly growing complexity of our economic life we must preserve the independence of the individual from the deadening restraints of government, yet by the strong arm of government equally protect his individual freedom, assure his fair chance, his equality of opportunity from the encroachments of special privileges and greed or domination by any group or class.

Wisdom of the Many

We are still fighting this war of independence. We must not be misled by the claim that the source of all wisdom is in the Government. We know that the source of wisdom is in the people; that the people can win anew the victory. But that wisdom is not innate. Rather is it born out of experience, and most of all out of precisely such experience as is brought to us by the darkest moments—the Valley Forges—of our individual and national careers.

It is in the meeting of such moments that are born new insights, new sympathies, new powers, new skills. That is precisely why the wisdom of the few instead of the many fails to build an enduring government or an enduring people.

Such battles as we are in the midst of today cannot be won by any single stroke, by any one strategy sprung from the mind of any single genius. The necessary multitude of individuals and group adjustments to new conditions is altogether too vast and too complex for that. Rather must we pin our faith upon the inventiveness, the resourcefulness, the initiative of every one of us. That cannot fail us if only we keep the faith in ourselves and our future, and in the constant growth of our intelligence and ability to coöperate with one another.

Sirens still sing the song of the easy way for the moment of difficulty, but the common sense of the common man, the inherited tradition of an independent and self-reliant race, the historical memory of Americans who glory in Valley Forge even as they glory in Yorktown—all these tell us the truth for which our ancestors fought and suffered, the truth which echoes upward from this soil of blood and tears, that the way to the nation's greatness is the path of self-reliance, independence, and steadfastness in times of trial and stress.

Writing Another Chapter

Valley Forge met such a challenge to steadfastness in times and terms of war. Our test is to meet this challenge in times and terms of peace. It is the same challenge. It is the same test of steadfastness of will, of clarity of thought, of resolution of character, of fixity of purpose, of loyalty to ideals and of unshaken conviction that they will prevail. We are enduring sufferings and we are assailed by temptations.

We, too, are writing a new chapter in American history. If we weaken, as Washington did not, we shall be writing the introduction to the decline of American character and the fall of American institutions. If we are firm and farsighted, as were Washington and his men, we shall be writing the introduction to a yet more glorious epoch in our nation's progress. We have seen many precious fruits of the sturdy pioneering virtues that have made our country first free and then strong and now proudly in the forefront of the world. If, by the grace of God, we stand steadfast in our great traditions through this time of stress, we shall insure that we and our sons and daughters shall see these fruits increased many fold.

Valley Forge has come indeed to be a symbol in American life. It is more than the name for a place, more than the scene of a military episode, more than just a critical event in history. Freedom was won here by fortitude, not by the flash of the sword. Valley Forge is our American synonym for the trial of human character through privation and suffering, and it is the symbol of the triumph of the American soul.

If those few thousand men endured that long winter of privation and suffering, humiliated by the despair of their countrymen, and deprived of support save their own indomitable will, yet held their countrymen to the faith, and of that holding held fast the freedom of America, what right have we to be of little faith? God grant that we may prove worthy of George Washington and his men of Valley Forge.

British Go Part Way With President Hoover On Individual Effort

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 1—The stand made by President Hoover in his Memorial Day address for reliance upon private initiative and independence as the basis of the American system appeals strongly here at a moment when Britain is experimenting even more fully than the United States in that "alluring substitute," Socialism, which the President opposed.

While British opinion does not go all the way with Mr. Hoover in his condemnation of such social measures as state unemployment insurance, it is becoming increasingly aware of the need for preventing abuses to which undertakings of this nature have proved liable to give rise.

This question is one of the most pressing among those to be taken up in Parliament before the summer recess. An interim report by a royal commission upon state insurance is about to appear.

But the difficulties besetting any labor government attempting to curb extravagance in the distribution of state relief to what has become in the present period of depression a very substantial portion of the total electorate are great. So much is this the case that legislation, which all political parties agree to be necessary to restore sound methods of finance, is likely to have to be postponed until autumn.

Meanwhile the British state insurance fund's borrowing powers, which were raised to £90,000,000 in February, 1931, are to be further increased to enable the existing scale of distribution to continue until the system can be placed on an actuarial basis.

Fossey J. Hearnshaw, professor of history in the University of London, discussing today the situation produced in Britain by collectivist legislation, finds much has been done contrary to those tenets of sound finance for which William Ewart Gladstone so passionately contended.

What would Gladstone have thought, Professor Hearnshaw says, of a system which "in the form of income tax, supertax and death duties appropriates the capital of the nation and squanders it in current expenditure? • • • What would he have thought and said of Chancellors of the Exchequer, drawn from all parties alike, whose function no longer seems to be to keep the heads of the spending departments in check, but rather to enter into a conspiracy with them to find out by what methods of novel ingenuity the already exhausted taxpayer may be still further mulcted in order that the electorate may be still further bribed?"

Some of Greatest Achievements Of Army Found Unrelated to War

Secretary Hurley Enumerates Many Projects in Picturing the War Department as a Great Agency of Peace-Time Construction

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 30—The War Department as a great agency of peace time construction was pictured by Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, in a nation-wide radio address here in which he told of the work of his department in peace and war.

Contrary to popular conception, Mr. Hurley declared, the War Department is not an agency dedicated solely to military conflict. Some of its mightiest achievements are wholly unrelated to war, he asserted.

They were army engineers, Mr. Hurley said, who built the Panama Canal. They were army engineers who carried to successful completion the canalization of the Ohio River an undertaking that cost $120,000,000.

They are army engineers who are improving the Great Lakes waterway, Mr. Hurley added. So, too, are army engineers to be found directing the Illinois River waterway, the digging of the 6-foot channel up to the Mississippi as far as Minneapolis and St. Paul.

On the Missouri River

Army engineers also are at work on the establishment of reliable navigation on the Missouri River, Mr. Hurley declared, and are making steady progress toward the completion of the intercoastal canals system on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as far as Corpus Christi, Tex.

The Mississippi River flood control work, the Nicaragua Canal survey, harbor development and hundreds of other peace time projects are being put through by the War Department, Mr. Hurley related.

"Right now," Mr. Hurley said, "the corps of engineers employs approximately 30,000 civilians and conducts a business aggregating about $100,000,000 annually. It is working on 971 projects authorized by Congress. These include 50 canals and waterways and the flood-control projects of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"The fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, closed the greatest year in river development, as well as the greatest amount in any similar period in the history of the nation. The fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, will be greater, from a standard of achievement, than that of 1930.

"While on the subject of rivers and harbors, it is only just to acknowledge that the policy and plan which are turning our inland waterways into an efficient transportation system came from outside the War Department. As early as 1925, Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, definitely outlined and advocated the organization and coördination of our waterways.

Illinois Waterway

"The plan for taking over the Illinois waterway by the Federal Government and through it connecting the Mississippi system and the Gulf with the Great Lakes belongs to Herbert Hoover. As President he continues to take a driving interest in completing these great projects. Under his direction the development of our inland streams has become a national rather than a local program."

As regards military activities of the War Department, Mr. Hurley declared that the army has achieved its greatest peace-time efficiency in its history. This branch of the service, he said, is "better equipped, better housed, and better officered than ever before in peace."

All this, Mr. Hurley declared, has been accomplished at the lowest cost in proportion to population in the world. There is room for further economies, Mr. Hurley said, particularly in the elimination of a number of unnecessary forts and reservations. This is being done under the direction of President Hoover.

In addition to these great tasks, the War Department, Mr. Hurley said, administers the country's greatest colonial possessions, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico. It also conducts the Inland Waterways Corporation which was organized by the direction of Congress to experiment in the building of craft to navigate our inland streams and to conduct a transportation system. Its purpose is to put commerce back on the rivers.

"In peace time," Mr. Hurley said, "the War Department accumulates a great many civil functions. It now has an accumulation of civilian activities that are growing and in all probability will, upon proper reorganization of the departments of the Government, be transferred to civilian departments.

Instrument of the People

"The War Department is ever mindful that it is an instrument of the people. It is alert to serve their interest wherever it can. It shares the burden in America's part in the world-wide economic depression. The Secretary of War was appointed by the President as one of the committee to assist in relieving unemployment. The War Department has availed itself of the opportunity to serve in softening the economic hardships and relieving need."

The outstanding organizational changes that have been instituted in the army to keep it abreast or ahead of current military trend, as enumerated by Mr. Hurley were as follows.

A carefully detailed plan for mobilization.

A highly trained staff to execute it.

A decentralized regional machinery for its execution.

Development of mechanical equipment for combat purposes.

Approach of completion of five-year aviation program.

A more highly educated and more numerous personnel to employ as commanders and instructors.

A reserve of equipment and munitions for use at the beginning of mobilization.

A strong national guard.

A leadership reservoir of 100,000 reserve officers.

Mr. Hurley stressed the work of the war policies commission. The chief purpose of this commission, he said, is the promotion of peace, the elimination of war profits, to equalize the burdens of war and formulate general policies pertaining to the armed forces of the nation.

"There have been many," Mr. Hurley said, "who have objected to the consideration of these problems at this time. It even has been suggested that this study at this time clearly indicates a lack of confidence in the peace of the future or that it actually envisions a future war. This, of course, is incorrect. Intelligence regarding any subject pertaining to the policies of the nation is helpful. But it goes further than that. It is a step in the direction of peace. It insures that in any future emergency the burdens of war will be equalized so far as it is possible to equalize them and the burdens will fall with equal weight upon all elements of our citizenship."

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RUMANIAN POLLS OPEN FOLLOWING FIERY CAMPAIGN

General Elections End Vehement Drive; Opposition Protests Method

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, June 1—The general elections, beginning today, have been heralded by one of the most vehement political campaigns in recent Rumanian history. The chief leaders of the government group are Dr. Nicholas Iorga, Prime Minister, and Constantine Argetoianu, Minister of Finances and Interior—former head of Rumania's tiniest party, and lately no real party at all.

Their supreme task during their two months in office has been to form a new party which they call the National Union, strong enough to win majority places in future Parliaments. The chief spokesman of the government coalition is Dr. Iorga, who, in an extremely active campaign, has presented himself to the people as apostle, schoolmaster and transformer. He says: "My program is my life. I know the history of all peoples and in four years will be able to remake my own nation. I live simply, humbly and industriously, in a modest house, and want to bring conditions enabling all Rumanians to live the same. I shall reform social character, rooting out corruption, introducing iron discipline and inaugurating justice."

To the minorities he says: "Do you know any Rumanian statesman so fair to the minorities as I have always been?"

To the peasants he says: "All my life I have been your foremost friend."

He presents himself to the masses as their most unfaltering and disinterested champion. All his speeches have had a prophetic tone effect, which is enhanced by his patriarchal appearance, tireless activity, vast erudition and austere manner of life.

The other main figure, Mr. Argetoianu, dispensing with romance and sentiment, presents a short, comprehensive program, of which the chief points are: strict order, relentless discipline, enhanced authority, rationalization, financial reforms, curbing "Red" agitators, modernizing railroads and a cultural offensive.

The principal ally of the Government group is the old "Liberal" Party, led by the very able and versatile politician, Ion Duca. All of the Opposition chiefs vociferously denounce the campaign methods of the Government, asserting they completely rely on Dr. Iorga's announcement of a new era and a new age.

Gen. Alexander Averescu, for example, says Dr. Iorga is nothing more than the Government "loudspeaker," and that Mr. Argetoianu, with "strong-hand methods," is the real power in the Cabinet. He maintains the election campaign is without precedent for unscrupulousness, and that the Government prevents the Opposition from carrying on its propaganda.

Ion Mihalache, vice-president of the National Peasant Party, has written to the King, protesting against alleged flagrant government abuses, for example, suspension of many municipal councils, including the Mayor of Bucharest and replacing its own partisans. In a recent speech Mr. Argetoianu stated he would go beyond the limits of the law if necessary in order to clean up the Administration.

The slogan of the Government is, "Drastic and Radical Renovation," and of the Opposition, "Vote Against the Menacing Dictatorship." There is much exaggeration on both sides but the impartial observer gets the impression that such a campaign is not a promising introduction to an era of justice, good will and harmony.

Mrs. Lindbergh Wins Air Pilot's License

HICKSVILLE, N. Y., June 1—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh won her private pilot's license at a test conducted secretly at the Long Island Aviation Country Club here Thursday.

While her husband, Colonel Lindbergh, looked on smiling, Mrs. Lindbergh spiraled from an elevation of 2000 feet, made figure eights and performed other feats required of a licensed pilot. She flew a Kinner-powered bird biplane and landed four times during the test. She took a written examination before taking off for the test flights.

Mrs. Lindbergh showed herself an apt pupil in aeronautics when she took off on her first solo flight on Aug. 23, 1929, after only about nine hours of dual instruction from her husband at the small aviation field here. Soon after that she accompanied Colonel Lindbergh on a long flight in South America which took them through Yucatan and then to California, where Mrs. Lindbergh took up gliding and earned her glider's license.

AIR MANEUVERS END OVER POTOMAC RIVER

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—A salute at Arlington and a thundering review down the Potomac Saturday closed the two weeks' maneuvers of the first air division which held up as its greatest victory the safe operation of more than 600 planes.

Completing an estimated total of more than 2,000,000 flying miles, the winged force rode the skies before high-ranking government officialdom and thousands of spectators on its last movement before demobilization.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Besale Moore, Massilion, O.
Miss Frieda Lumpe, New York, N. Y.
Herman Frank Devol, Canton, O.
Mrs. Mildred H. Pearce, Greenwood, Miss.
Miss Blanche Hall, Greenwood, Miss.
Alfred Bode, Berlin, Ger.
Mrs. Lucie Bode, Berlin, Ger.
Edward Acker, New York, N. Y.
Ida Acker, New York, N. Y.
Gertrude Grayson, Kansas City, Mo.
Kenson R. Kennedy, Haworth, N. J.
Abigail D. Thompson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Elsie W. Miller, Evansville, Ind.
Edward H. Preston, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Doris Cunningham, San Francisco, Calif.
Alexander A. Cunningham, San Francisco, Calif.
Herbert Hirsch, Mason City, Ia.
David Hirsch, Mason City, Ia.
Robert Hirsch, Mason City, Ia.
Mrs. George W. Simons, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Frank M. Simons, Stoneham, Mass.
Mae Belle H. Whittaker, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. Rose Le Richeux, St. Paul, Minn.
L. H. Mussman, Columbus, O.
Mrs. L. H. Mussman, Columbus, O.
Courtland Mussman, Columbus, O.
Mrs. W. E. Gastinger, Sharon, Pa.

SATURDAY

W. E. Gastinger, Sharon, Pa.
Mrs. Harriet Becker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian A. Esler, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Flora A. Wintz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frank I. Wintz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ella Weill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Celestine Weill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pauline Sussman, New York, N. Y.
Helen Loria, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Laura Elizabeth Pray, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Anna E. Smith, Fort Collins, Colo.
Mrs. Eliza Little, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Betsy A. Smith, Bieber, Calif.
Miss Catharine Smith, Bieber, Calif.
A. E. Halliday, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. A. E. Halliday, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. R. V. Krammer, Reading, Pa.
R. V. Krammer, Reading, Pa.
Charles Dietrich, Schuykill Haven, Pa.

SUNDAY

Florence L. Mong, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harvey Mong, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Amy Meister, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
Bertha Meister, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
Dagmar Meister, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. William Branmann, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
Walter Meister, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Frank C. Morse, Tacoma, Wash.
Leopold C. Stiefel, East Cleveland, O.
Jesslelein Lauscher, Washington, D. C.
Gladys L. Davis, Waltham, Mass.
Elizabeth Harlow, Louisville, Ky.
Gertrude Thomes, New York, N. Y.
Harold C. Bates, Springfield, Mass.
Fred G. Harlow, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. Carrie E. McClain, San Antonio, Tex.
Miss Edna Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hazel E. Glass, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Margaret E. Simmons, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. George Haylor, Cedar Grove, N. J.
Mrs. John R. Lake, Albany, N. Y.
John R. Lake, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. P. M. Southard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. M. Southard, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gwen Castle, San Francisco, Calif.
Ralph Castle, San Francisco, Calif.
Richard Geoffrey Castle, San Francisco, Calif.
May E. Brandon, Rahway, N. J.
J. A. Estelle, Rahway, N. J.
Paul Estelle, Rahway, N. J.
Mrs. Edith Pegrum, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
C. Harry Pegrum, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Carol Pegrum, Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Jessie S. Driver, Brentwood Heights, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Beulah M. Herwick, Santa Monica, Calif.
John L. Herwick, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. Oscar R. Porter Jr., Birmingham, Ala.
Mrs. Pearl Bateman Greenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. Greenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Eva Racine, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Laura Carson, Oakland, Calif.
Charles H. Carson, Oakland, Calif.
Mrs. H. B. Mundt, Chicago, Ill.
H. B. Mundt, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Henry A. Hansen, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. Mary J. Oest, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel E. Hartman, Toledo, O.
Harry G. Gemmell, Trinidad, B. W. I.
Mrs. Gertrude A. Gemmell, Trinidad, B. W. I.
Miss Theresa C. Brantigam, Cleveland, O.
Frank W. Gale, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Amnia G. Pratten, Bristol, England
Frank Wm. Pratten, Bristol, Eng.

How Bent the Forest Beneath Their Sturdy Stroke

Wide World

ROBERT AITKEN AND HIS PIONEER LUMBERMEN GROUP

The Men Who Descended From the Hardy Hewers of Great Trees at First Considered a Cobblestone Mound for a Memorial But Decided It Wouldn't Do, So Commissioned Mr. Aitken to Do What He Could. The Result Is Shown Above. It Is Correct in Every Detail. At the Left the Riverman With His Peavey; Then Comes the "Landlooker" and Next the Chopper or Timberman With His Double-Headed Ax and Crosscut Saw.

Bronze Statue Is to Memorialize Pioneer Lumbermen of Michigan

Heroic Group, Sponsored by Descendants of Men Who Conquered the Forests, to Stand in the Huron National Park

By A. G. LIAS

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—How would you like to open your morning's mail and find an invitation from people you had never even heard of to design a $50,000 memorial?

This was the experience that came to Robert Aitken a little while ago. Of course, Robert Aitken is—well, he's Robert Aitken, and that explains the incident quite enough for anyone who knows anything about sculpture. But even Mr. Aitken is human and, frankly, he liked it.

You can see what he did if you look at the outcome of that invitation—the model for the Pioneer Lumberman Memorial Monument to be erected in Huron National Park, Michigan.

"Of course, if I hadn't felt I could make something artistic out of what was wanted, I wouldn't have entertained the proposition," Mr. Aitken said. "On that basis, I tried to give them what they wanted, at the same time doing my best to lift their ideas into the realm of high art. That is the way I always set about my work."

Every Detail Authentic

And that is how a great plaster cast with three figures, each more than nine feet high, comes to be standing today in Mr. Aitken's workroom at 227 West Thirteenth Street, New York.

Everything in the monument is to be correct down to the tip of the peavey with which the stalwart riverman manipulated the floating logs; the "stagged" or shortened trousers, of the lumberjack and the slouch hat of the "land-looker," who spied out the lie of the district. The sponsors of the memorial were insistent on that point, Mr. Aitken said.

"I couldn't have got by with a single detail that wasn't accurate," he added.

"See here," he went on, pulling a number of photographs out of a drawer. "This is a picture of a piece of natural bark from which I designed the log round which the three figures are grouped. I have followed the markings in every particular. And do you see that pine cone by the lumberjack's foot? Here's a photograph of that, too."

"What kind of a tree is it?"

"A Norway pine. Why—Norway? Well, I confess you've caught me there. I don't know how Norway pines come to grow in Michigan. But you can take it from me it's a Norway pine all right. They wouldn't have let me get away with some tree that wasn't a native of Michigan."

"They" were the members of a committee of descendants of the old pioneer lumbermen who had commissioned Mr. Aitken to design the memorial. Foremost among them is R. G. Shreck, forest supervisor of East Tawas, Mich., and John W. Blodgett of Grand Rapids. The original idea was for some sort of cobblestone monument to which each person visiting the Huron National Forest would be asked to bring one stone.

No Cobblestones for Them

But cobblestones weren't good enough for the descendants of the pioneers. They looked at the young trees which are being planted in Huron National Forest—7,500,000 of them every year. Their eyes grew dim with memories, and that was the end of the cobblestones.

"I never saw anything artistic or beautiful yet constructed from cobblestones," said William B. Mershon of Saginaw. So they put their heads together and their hands quite deep down into their pockets. When they pulled them out again, they decided to write to Mr. Aitken.

When he got their letter, Mr. Aitken took his modeling clay and set to work. First he made a little rough design with the olive-colored putty-like material which is firm, yet always soft; which never gets dry and which yields easily to the touch of skillful fingers. Mr. Aitken thinks in terms of modeling clay; he does not use human models; he doesn't even make drawings—has not done so for 20 years. He just takes a lump of clay, and, behold, it is a sculpture.

It is quite hard work, though, Mr. Aitken said, however easy it sounds when you write about it.

Makes Model to Scale

When the rough design was finished to his own and the lumbermen's satisfaction, Mr. Aitken made another model—to scale this time. Don't think, however, that the memorial is finished when the full-size clay model is completed. The scene then shifts from the studio to the workroom, where nimble-fingered assistants put two thick coatings of plaster of paris over the soft clay. Then they remove the clay, cover the inside of the plaster coating with shellac and grease and pour in more plaster of paris where the clay had been. When this has hardened, the rough outer coats are chipped off—they come away quite easily because of the grease and shellac—and there is an exact copy of the clay mold.

Even so, the end is not yet. The plaster cast will be ready soon, Mr. Aitken said. But then it has to go to the metal founders, where still another cast is made—fireproof this time, so that the molten metal shall not harm it. Then when the metal is poured, the statue will be complete.

And the site? Wonderful, Mr. Aitken said. The memorial will stand at the junction of three roads, with its back to the Au Sable River. The ground falls away steeply behind it and you may look uninterruptedly past it to the distant eastern horizon.

The three figures themselves face growing battalions of trees. For Huron National Forest was established in 1908 and has enlarged its borders from a mere 85,000 acres to no less than 550,000. The saplings are young yet and it will be many years before they are ripe for harvesting, but already they are sturdy youngsters such as a lumberman's eye delights to look upon.

Lumberman Loves Trees

For a lumberman does love trees though it is his business to cut them down. Mr. Aitken is quite convinced and convincing on this. It was not the pioneer who directed the policy of the lumber concerns. He merely carried out one side of the forestry work—cutting down the trees for the benefit of humanity. If the industry failed in its duty on the other side—namely, reafforestation—it was not the lumberman's fault. In fact, it was his misfortune, for it exhausted the raw material on which he depended.

To quote Mr. Mershon of Saginaw again:

"The old pioneer had hard sledding and slim picking. He suffered hardships and got mighty little return therefor."

And that is how Mr. Aitken has shown him. His riverman looks like a young Scandinavian Thor with a peavey for his thunderbolt; the landlooker is earnestly considering how to choose the ground so that the felled trees may be got to the water with the least trouble, and the lumberjack has no thought but how the next monarch of the forest should be made to fall.

It will be some months yet before the memorial is ready to take up its vigil on the banks of Au Sable River, Mr. Aitken said. When it does finally go there, many passers-by who heretofore may have thought of the lumberman as a mere land-grabber and despoiler of forests, will gain a somewhat different concept of him.

RATIONALIZING OF IRISH FLOUR INDUSTRY BEGUN

Free State Millers Organize to Aid Trade Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A plan for the rationalization of the Irish flour milling industry has been formulated, and a new organization entitled the Flour Millers' Economic Association, with headquarters in Dublin, has been established.

The purpose of the scheme is to reduce costs of manufacture, selling, and transport by means of improved organization. Arrangements are being made to insure that the output of Irish mills shall be at least as large as at present.

The millers in the Irish Free State initiated negotiations some two years ago with the English millers trading in the Free State. One of the largest flour mills in the country, in which an English concern has a controlling interest, has become a member of the new organization.

The scheme does not entail the closing down of any of the existing mills, and no arrangement has been made as regards prices between the parties concerned.

It is stated that the new organization, which started operations on May 1, represents 95 per cent of the flour output of the Irish Free State.

TRAINMEN BACK FREIGHT RISE

HOUSTON, Tex., May 29 (AP)—A resolution favoring an increase in railroad freight rates has been adopted by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BRITISH OPEN GOLF STARTED

Thirteen Americans Among the 214 Players After Jones' Title

CARNOUSTIE, Scotland, June 1 (AP)—A field of 214, including 13 Americans, set forth today in quest of the British open golf championship. The withdrawal of Bobby Jones, the champion, made it a more wide-open affair than for several years.

The United States has won this prize nine times in the last 10 years, only Arthur G. Havers succeeding in breaking through for England in 1923. Of the nine American titles in this period, Walter C. Hagen won four, Jones three, and Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchison one each. None of the American winners started today, but there were a half dozen or more formidable contenders.

A 24-hour rain had inundated some greens on both courses and the start of play was delayed until green-keepers had swabbed up the greens and drained the larger of the miniature lakes that dotted the fairways. For a time it had been feared that no play would be possible today but officials decided to go ahead so that the week's program could be carried out according to schedule. Flags had to be placed at the edges of some greens so there would be a clear line through the little lakes to the holes.

The first pair out, R. E. Ballantine of Moortown and Havers of Sandy Lodge, winner of the title in 1923, started with only a small group of hardy Carnoustie golf fans who followed under big umbrellas and dressed in fishermen's oilskins to withstand the storm. Havers turned in a card of 73. Another British hope, R. A. Whitcombe had a card of 72.

Johnny Farrell of New York, United States open champion in 1928, fought his way through a heavy rainstorm to post a 75, while Tony Manero of the United States, playing over the easier course at Barry, brought in a 72. Going out he turned in a sparkling 33, but could do no better than a 39 coming home in the rain. Joshua Crane, an amateur of Brookline, Mass., took an 85 over the same course.

Joe Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., brought in a 76 at Carnoustie to place him well up with the leaders. After a shaky 41 going out he came home in a sub-par 35. Archie Compston, British professional, equaled Manero's score at Barry, of 72. He was one under 4s on the first nine, but took a 37 coming home.

Horton Smith, the Missouri youngster, played around the Barry course in 76, while Joe Kirkwood negotiated the more difficult Carnoustie terrain in 77.

After halting for a time the rain set in again, drenching the later starters, among them Tommy Armour and Macdonald Smith, who is returning to his boyhood home in quest of a major golf title.

A gallery of several hundred followed Gene Sarazen, who is regarded here as the leading American threat, and he brought in a 75 at Carnoustie, the same score as Farrell. John de Forest, the rich young Londoner who was runner-up in the amateur championship, had a 77 for his round today, placing him well up on the qualifying list. Lister Hartley, the Kent professional, had a 76.

Tom Maguire, Stockton (Calif.) amateur, brought in an 85, which makes him a doubtful qualifier. With all of Great Britain's best profesionals and many of the United States' crack pros entered in the tourney, it was believed it would take two rounds under 80 to get in the 100 who will play in the tournament proper.

Henry Cotton, one of the chief British hopes, took a 74 on the Barry Course, two more than Manero and Compston required. Tomasco Genta, Argentine open champion, posted a 74. Charles Whitcombe, Ryder Cup captain, took an 82 at Carnoustie and must get a good round tomorrow to stay in the running. Cyril J. H. Tolley, former amateur champion, unexpectedly scratched from the open.

Macdonald Smith, 38-year-old United States professional golfer, making a brilliant pilgrimage back to the town where he learned the game, scored a par-shattering 70 in the wind and rain at Barry to take the lead.

TIGERS LOSE TO ELI ON DIAMOND, 5 TO 2

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1—Yale University advanced to third place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League on Saturday by defeating the Princeton University nine, 5 to 2. It was the first game of the annual series between the two teams. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	x	5	6	2
Princeton	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0

Batteries—Newton and Maine; Bowman, Waud, Ray and Eno. Losing pitcher—Bowman. Umpires—Kelleher and McDevitt. Time—2h 42m

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Bates 5 Bowdoin 2.
Fordham 7, New York 6.
Harvard 10, Brown 2.
Holy Cross 4, Boston College 3.
Iowa 8, Minnesota 4.
Maryland 10 West Point 3.
Middlebury 5 Norwich 4.
New York A. C. 8, Columbia 1.
Ohio State 10, Annapolis 7.
Oregon 7, Oregon State 6.
Oregon State 12, Oregon 2.
Pennsylvania State 11, Colgate 2.
Pratt 10, Alumni 1.
Providence 5, St. John's 4.
Rensselaer P. I. 15, Mass. State 11.
Seton Hall 7, Manhattan 4.
Susquehanna 4, Juniata 0.
Syracuse 5, Cornell 3
Trinity 9, Conn. Aggies 7.
Union 8, Hamilton 2.
Upper Iowa 2, Luther 1.
Vermont 3, Dartmouth 2.
W. Michigan 6, Iowa State Teachers 2.
Washington 5, Washington State 4.
Washington State 9, Washington 8.
Wesleyan 7, Conn. Aggies 3.
Williams 16, Amherst 2.
Yale 5, Princeton 2.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Conn Aggies 64 Trinity 61.
Ohio State 71½ Annapolis 54½.
Springfield 76 New Hampshire 65.
West Point 63½, West Virginia 62½.
Wisconsin 82½, Minnesota 52½.

YANKEES DEFEAT CELTICS

The New York Yankees defeated the Glasgow Celtics in a soccer game played at Fenway Park, Boston, Saturday, 4 to 3. Three of the goals scored by the winners were made by Gonsalves, inside left.

Rain Interferes With Cricket Play

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st in'gs W	1st in'gs L	A.W.R	Pts
Kent	4	0	1	0	0	65
Gloucestershire	3	1	3	1	0	58
Middlesex	3	0	3	0	0	55
Yorkshire	2	0	1	0	1	39
Nottinghamshire	2	1	1	1	0	38
Lancashire	2	2	0	2	0	36
Sussex	1	1	2	1	0	28
Hampshire	1	0	1	1	1	27
Somersetshire	1	3	0	3	0	24
Surrey	0	1	3	3	0	24
Worcestershire	1	2	1	0	1	24
Derbyshire	0	2	3	1	1	22
Essex	1	4	0	3	0	21
Leicestershire	0	0	3	2	0	21
Glamorganshire	1	2	0	0	1	19
North'tonshire	0	1	0	4	0	12
Warwickshire	0	3	1	1	0	19

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, June 1—Excepting the game at Lord's Grounds here where Middlesex defeated Essex by 9 wickets every first-class cricket match in the group most recently concluded was left as a draw—in most cases because rain interfered badly with play. There were, however, several interesting occurrences and the most noteworthy was A. P. Freeman's feat of taking all 10 wickets for Kent in Lancashire's first innings at Manchester. The remarkable little bowler, who has been the mainstay of the Kentish eleven for many years, has brought off a performance of this kind three times in his career, which gives him a niche to himself in cricket's temple of fame. No one else has ever taken all 10 wickets in a single innings more than twice and the only man to do so twice until Freeman equaled the record last year was V. E. Walker, who ran through the whole Surrey side when playing for "England" against that county in 1859 and six years later put out the entire Lancashire team at Manchester.

Freeman now holds two remarkable records as in addition to his "10 wickets" achievements he has to his credit the greatest number of wickets captured in the course of one season—304 in 1928. The next best was Tom Richardson's 290 for Surrey in 1895.

Owing chiefly to Freeman's brilliance, Lancashire's innings ended abruptly for 184, whereof Ernest Tyldesley made 70, and Edward Paynter 39. Tyldesley is one of three present-day cricketers who have scored at least one century against every first-class county except his own. The other two are J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, and Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, W. R. Hammond Gloucestershire, a very much younger man, requires to play three-figure innings against only Worcestershire and Leicestershire in order to earn a similar distinction.

Freeman's bowling analysis against Lancashire reads as follows: 36.1 overs, 9 maiden overs, 79 runs, 10 wickets. His previous exploits of a similar nature were against Lancashire at Maidstone in 1929, when he bowled 42 overs (9 maidens) and 131 runs scored off him, and against Essex at Southend in 1930, when his 10 wickets cost a mere 53 runs and were captured in the space of only 30.4 overs, whereof eight were "maidens." Maiden overs, it will be appreciated, means the delivery of six consecutive balls from one end of the pitch without any runs being scored.

The crowd at Manchester became very keyed up toward the end of Lancashire's innings for with one wicket still to fall Kent's googly "wizard" still required one more victim for the purposes of making a fresh record. At one time it looked as if success would elude him, for with H. T. W. Hardinge bowling high a catch came off E. A. MacDonald's bat to the boundary where H. W. Ashdown was fielding. To everybody's relief Ashdown dropped the ball and a few minutes later Freeman was being cheered to an echo. Kent then batted and piled up 285 for 9 wickets declared, thanks largely to a splendid 108 by F. E. Woolley, tall, graceful left-handed veteran. As at the conclusion of play the Lancastrians had made 84 for no wicket in the second venture, Kent had to rest content with 5 points for a first innings lead, thus losing its proud record of being the only team with 100 per cent in the standing.

The big first-wicket partnership between Percy Holmes and Herbert Sutcliffe, whose joint contribution ran to 309 before they were separated, was the feature of Yorkshire's match against Warwickshire at Birmingham. This is the sixtieth occasion that this pair have collected more than 100 runs at the commencement of Yorkshire's innings. Holmes excelled himself and made 250, the highest score in first-class cricket this season; Sutcliffe hit 129, and the innings were declared closed at 468 for eight. In what little play was possible subsequently on the rain-sodden wicket, Warwickshire lost six men for 64.

Sussex won a thrilling struggle for the lead in the first innings against Northamptonshire at Northampton by scoring its 337 run just before time for play had expired. Northamptonshire led off with 331 (A. L. Cox 98, J. E. Timms 90, H. A. Bakewell 77 were the best individual items), and the main reason why Sussex passed this good score was that K. S. Duleepsinhji), Sussex captain, nephew of the famous cricketing Indian Prince, Ranjitsinhji, ran into his best form and hit 112. He and Thomas Cook, who made 85, were associated in the production of 153 runs in 2½ hours. When stumps were drawn, Sussex had five wickets still to fall.

Low scoring was obtained at Lords where Essex was all out for 135 and 151 against Middlesex's 139 and 148 for one wicket. The only men to exceed half a century was John O'Connor 53 not out, in Essex's first knock, J. W. Hearne 59 not out in Middlesex's second. Winning by nine wickets, Middlesex exactly reversed the result corresponding to the match last season.

Gloucestershire, "the" team of the season for snappy, forceful cricket, made strenuous efforts to make up for the loss of all Thursday's play against Somersetshire through rain and did indeed come near registering its fourth victory outright. Somerset was dismissed at Bristol by the lowest score in a first-class game this year, 31, and the visitors "following on" had lost two wickets for 36 in the second knock when rain made further play impossible. C. W. L. Parker, Gloucestershire's veteran slow bowler, had a remarkable analysis of five wickets for 11 runs. The high spot in Gloucestershire's innings was 64, by a young New Zealander, G. C. Dacre.

The column that provides for "matches abandoned without result" has to be introduced in the standing from now onward because Glamorganshire and Hampshire, like Worcestershire and Derbyshire, hadn't proceeded far enough with their contest to provide a decision on the first innings.

At Swansea, Glamorganshire scored 165 for seven wickets declared, Hampshire collected 37 for two, whilst at Worcester, Derbyshire made 175 and Worcestershire 160 for two. The only individual tally over 50 was by M. S. Nichol, Worcestershire, 80 not out. The teams concerned in these games share eight points.

Surrey's game with Leicestershire at Leicester was a somewhat uninspiring affair in which a rigid defense enabled the visitors to save themselves from defeat after being a long way behind in the first innings. Leicestershire made 237 (top scorer, W. H. Bradshaw)) and Surrey in reply collected only 86 and was obliged therefore to follow on. With Andrew Sandham batting warily for 40 not out, the second venture produced 95 for three wickets when hope for further play was abandoned.

The breezy New Zealanders, whose dashing methods make them highly popular wherever they go, visited Oxford and piled up 488 runs against the university, H. G. Vivian being responsible for 135 of them, and M. L. Page for 113. The next best item was 92 by J. E. Mills. All the varsity could do before the game was left as a draw, was to make 129 for four wickets. H. G. Owen-Smith, South African test match bowler, who has just been given his "blue" for Oxford, made the highest knock, 48 not out, while the Nawab of Pataudi, Indian batsman, gathered 42.

The rival university, Cambridge, engaged against Nottinghamshire and had somewhat the worse of the exchanges in a drawn game. Nottinghamshire's totals were 196 and 306 for 8 wickets declared, the varsity responded with 152 and 160 for 7 wickets. The best batting performances were 68 and 37 by the Cambridge captain, G. D. Kemp-Welch, and 63 and 32 for the visitors by Harold Larwood, the famous fast bowler.

CECILIE AUSSEM AND BOROTRA WIN TITLES

AUTEUIL, France, June 1 (AP)—Jean Borotra of France and Cecilie Aussem of Germany captured the two singles titles of the French hard court tennis championships.

Borotra defeated his compatriot, Christian Boussus, 2—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4 in the finals of the men's singles and Fraulein Aussem, the German champion, upset the highly favored Betty Nuthall of England, 8—6, 6—1.

Borotra's triumph over Boussus had been expected, but Miss Nuthall's defeat came as a stunning surprise to the experts. Miss Nuthall had played so well in this tournament that many observers thought she would have given Mrs. Helen Wills Moody a close battle had "Queen Helen" elected to defend her title. But yesterday Fräulein Aussem forced the English girl into 65 errors and won with ease.

Heavy showers preceding the women's finals softened the court and handicapped Miss Nuthall in her usual style of play. The German girl shook Betty's confidence at the start, taking the English girl's first service and throughout the first set it was Betty's errors rather than Fraulein Aussem's earned points that won.

In the second set the German champion again won Miss Nuthall's first service and Betty, wilder than ever, took only the fifth game.

The Borotra-Boussus duel, lacking the tingle of international rivalry, was a dull affair in spots. Boussus fought hard but once Borotra had his game working he was in full command.

Borotra's victory was the only French triumph of the championships. The women's singles went to Germany for the first time: George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia won the men's doubles; Miss Nuthall and Eileen Bennett Whittingstall won the women's doubles, and Miss Nuthall and the South African, P. D. B. Spence, captured the mixed doubles.

HITCHCOCK FEATURES START

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—Tommy Hitchcock, American polo ace, celebrated the start of the eastern high-goal season yesterday by leading a team of "Whites" to victory over Earle A. S. Hopping's "Reds," 10 goals to 8, at the Sands Point Club. Riding at No. 2, Hitchcock was in good individual form, even though the team work was spotty. He scored six goals, including three in a sensational fifth-period rally, and paved the way for two others with long drives, which were converted by "Pete" Bostwick and Stewart B. Iglehart. Harold E. Talbott Jr., No. 2 for the "Reds," featured his team's attack with four goals. Hopping, playing opposite Hitchcock at No. 3, was erratic in his stickwork, but got away for a pretty pair of goals.

FALL RIVER DEFEATS CELTICS

TIVERTON, R. I., June 1—The Glasgow Celtic soccer team met with its second defeat on successive days at the Mark Stadium yesterday, being defeated by Fall River, 1 to 0. The lone goal was made with only three minutes to play. McGonigle, Celtic back, brought Scott, the New Englanders' outside right, down unfairly just outside the penalty area and Watson sent in a well placed free kick which J. Thompson, the Celtic goalkeeper, pulled down in his own net.

GETS SECOND CAPTAINCY

HANOVER, N. H., June 1—Thomas C. D'Arcy of Roxbury, Mass., was elected captain of the U. S. Military Academy lacrosse team following the Dartmouth game Saturday. D'Arcy, a junior at West Point, has played second attack for two years on the team, and is also captain-elect of the Army hockey team.

YALE CAPTAIN HONORED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 1 (AP)—J. W. M. Whiting '31 of Tisbury, Mass., captain of the Yale wrestling team, has been awarded the Wade wrestling cup by the Yale Athletic Association. The Wade Cup is presented annually to the wrestler showing the greatest improvement in the sport during the year.

WILLIAMS CAPTAINS ELECTED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 1 (AP)—Frederick B. Tuttle '32 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Williams College track team for next season. Tuttle, a football halfback, is a sprinter and broad jumper. Harry B. Nee '32 has been elected golf captain for next season.

HEMSLEY TO CUBS FOR GRACE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 1 (AP)—Ralston Hemsley, Pittsburgh catcher, has been sent to the Chicago Cubs in exchange for Robert Grace, catcher, and an unnamed sum of cash.

WINCHESTER BOY CO-CAPTAIN

GRINNELL, Ia., June 1 (AP)—Richard Murphy '31, Winchester, Mass., has been elected co-captain of the 1932 Grinnell College track team.

TOURISTS ADD TORONTO, 4-1

TORONTO, June 1 (Canadian Press)—The touring English soccer team Saturday added Toronto to its list of conquests by defeating a selected Toronto team, 4 to 1.

Southern California Defends Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. Title

Trojans Hold Off Strong Stanford Bid—Four Meet Records Are Broken and One World Mark Is Tied by Athletes

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. A. CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING, 1931

Team	Points
Southern California	46 6-7
Stanford	44 23-35
Pennsylvania	21
Cornell	19 2-5
Harvard	18 3-7
Yale	13 22-35
Michigan	9
California	8 1-5
Brown	6
Georgetown	6
Columbia	6
Fordham	5
Dartmouth	4 3-7
Bowdoin	4
Pennsylvania	4
William & Mary	3
Princeton	2 3-7
Boston College	2
City College of N. Y.	2
Michigan State	2
Colgate	1
Syracuse	1
Williams	1

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, June 1—A team of blond youths from sunny California dominated the fifty-fifth annual meet of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America on Friday and Saturday, and when they had completed their tasks, one outstanding world record had been tied, new meet records had been established in four events, and two meet records had been tied.

Not until the very last event of the two-day program had been completed, with a new meet record in the pole vault, was the duel between the two teams from the University of Southern California and Stanford University finally settled. Then the soaring vault of William N. Graber '33, at 14ft. ½in., turned the tide in favor of the Los Angeles contingent, giving them the championship for the second time in succession with a total of 46 6-7 points, to 44 22-35 for the Palo Alto institution.

For the first time in several seasons, the historic records in the runs are now in serious danger, as the Californians are developing sprinting power and speed in the middle distances. This was made evident in the final of the quarter mile, when Victor E. Williams '31, of Southern California, had to equal the record of James E. Meredith, of 47.4 seconds, to defeat Benjamin B. Eastman '33, of Stanford, in a thrilling final sprint that carried him from far back in the field, to the finish line just ahead of the other blond Californian, whose front run had been maintained to the very end, but who lacked the needed sprint to clinch the victory.

Another representative of Southern California started the record breaking of the meet, when Frank C. Wykoff '32 won the first semifinal of the 100-yard dash, on Friday afternoon, with all the timers agreeing on the figures of 9.6 seconds. This is a new meet mark, displacing the many held of 9.7 and 9.4-5 of the past. But it does not equal the world record of 9.5s. established by T. Edward Tolan Jr. '31, at Evanston, two years ago. Tolan was also a competitor in this event, and forced Wykoff to equal his new record on Saturday to win the championship by a few inches. Tolan is a front runner, while Wykoff, starting slowly, depends on his final sprint for victory.

Two new meet records, one each day, featured the broad jump. On Friday afternoon, Lemoine E. Boyle '31 of the University of Pennsylvania set a new mark with a jump of 25ft. 1¼in., but this was bettered Saturday by Richard A. Barber '32 of Southern California, when he cleared 25ft. 3½in. in his last try.

Ernest A. Payne '31, emerged victor in the low hurdles, in which the new Dartmouth style of hurdle was used for the first time in an outdoor meet, with still another record in view, as he tied the time of Alvin C. Kraenzlein, made in 1896, and equalled only once, by James I. Wendell, of 23.6 seconds. Eugene E. Record '32, of Harvard, was second, and was also winner in the high hurdles, while other multiple winners were Eastman, who followed up his second in the quarter by winning the half mile, and Bernard E. Berlinger '31, of the University of Pennsylvania team, who was second in the javelin and pole vault, and fifth in the shotput. This is his last appearance in intercollegiate circles, as he graduates next week.

The fourth meet record went to Churchill, when he tossed his javelin far beyond the mark set by him last year, for a total distance of 220ft. 11¼in. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by F. C. Wykoff '32, Southern California; T. E. Tolan Jr. '31, Michigan, second; A. T. Kelly '33, Georgetown, third; L. I. Hables '33, Stanford, fourth; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, fifth. Time—9.6s. (New I. C. A. A. A. A. record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by T. E. Tolan '31, Michigan; L. I. Hables '33, Stanford, second; C. H. Meinig '31, Cornell, third; G. F. Troy Jr. '31, Brown, fourth; A. D. Keown '32, Princeton, fifth. Time—21.1s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by V. E. Williams '31, Southern California; B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford, second; Arthur Woesner '32, Southern California, third; H. W. Steel '32, Pennsylvania, fourth; H. B. Whitney '32, Colgate, fifth. Time—47.4s.

880-Yard Run—Won by B. B. Eastman '33, Stanford; W. F. Huse '31, Brown, second; J. J. Kelly '32, Georgetown, third; D. A. Fiest '33, Boston College, fourth; David Cobb '31, Harvard, fifth. Time—1m. 54.4s.

One-Mile Run—Won by N. P. Hallowell '32, Harvard; Jack Moakley '33, Pennsylvania, second; A. F. Martin '32, Cornell, third; O. H. Bullwinkle '31, C. C. N. Y., fourth; H. P. Dawson '32, Princeton, fifth. Time—4m. 18s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. P. McCluskey '33, Fordham; A. P. Ranney '32, Cornell, second; P. E. Rekers '31, Pennsylvania State, third; Clark S. Chamberlain '32, Michigan State, fourth; C. A. Meisinger '31, Pennsylvania State, fifth. Time—9m. 26.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by E. E. Record '32, Harvard; G. H. Clark '31, Cornell, second; A. G. DeVoe '31, Yale, third; W. S. Stokes '33, Southern California, fourth; C. L. Berry '33, Southern California, fifth. Time—14.6s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by E. A. Payne '31, Southern California; E. E. Record '32, Harvard, second; A. W. Nisbet '31, Stanford, third; G. L. Fales '32, Yale, fourth; W. H. Carle '32, Southern California, fifth. Time—23.6s.

Running Broad Jump—Won by R. A. Barber '32, Southern California, 25ft. 3½in. (new I. C. A. A. A. A. record); L. E. Boyle '31, Pennsylvania, second, 25ft. 1¼ in.; W. P. Butler '32, Stanford, third, 23ft. 10in.; A. J. West '31, Stanford, fourth, 23ft. 9½in.; Theodore Smith '31, Syracuse, fifth, 23ft. 7in.

Running High Jump—Won by W. R. O'Connor '32, Columbia, 6ft. 5in.; J. D. Stewart '33, Southern California, second, 6ft. 4in.; C. H. Milnes '33, Dartmouth, third, 6ft. 3in.; tie for fourth and fifth places at 6ft. 1in., between J. H. Moody '31, Dartmouth; G. W. Kuehn '32, Harvard; J. P. Caveny '32, Princeton; D. A. McNaughton '32, and W. E. Brannan '33, both of Southern California, and Arnold J. West '31, Stanford.

Pole Vault—Won by W. N. Graber '33, 14ft. ½in. (new I. C. A. A. A. A. record); D. B. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, second, 13ft. 8in.; O. F. Post '32, University of California; Isadore Beloff '32, and E. L. Colver '31, Cornell; E. R. De Groot '32, Stanford, and C. W. Williamson '32, Yale, all tied for third, fourth and fifth places at 13ft. 4in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by P. N. Conner '31, Yale; 167ft. 9½in.; D. L. Galbraith '32, Bowdoin, second; 159ft. 5½in.; O. H. Ellis '32, Cornell; 153ft. 3½in., third; Grant McDougall '33, Pennsylvania; 151ft. 7½in., fourth; V. R. King '31, Dartmouth, 151ft. 6¾in., fifth.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by R. H. Hall '32, Southern California; 49ft. 1½in.; O. C. Grey '32, Stanford, second; 48ft. 8½in.; Nelson Gray '33, Stanford, third; 48ft. 7½in.; H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, fourth; 48ft. 5½in.; B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, fifth; 47ft. 9⅝in.

Javelin Throw—Won by K. M. Churchill '31, University of California, 230ft. 11¼in. (new I. C. A. A. A. A. record); B. E. Berlinger '31, Pennsylvania, second, 193ft. 4¾in.; C. N. Syer '32, William and Mary, third, 193ft. 8in.; A. W. Ray '32, Stanford, fourth, 186ft. 10¾in.; Kenneth McKenzie '33, Southern California, fifth, 187ft. 1½in.

Discus Throw—Won by R. F. Jones '32, Stanford, 139ft. 3¼in.; R. H. Hall '32, Southern California, second, 154ft. 9¾in.; H. J. Laborde '33, Stanford, third, 144ft. 1½ in.; J. P. Crowley '33, Yale, fourth, 147ft. 10¼in.; N. A. McLeod '32, Stanford, fifth, 146ft. 10¾in.

A'S CONTINUE TO SET PACE

Add Half a Game to Their Lead Over Washington

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	28	10	.737
Washington	24	16	.600
New York	22	16	.579
Cleveland	20	20	.500
Chicago	17	21	.447
Detroit	16	26	.409
St. Louis	13	22	.371
Boston	14	25	.359

RESULTS MAY 29

Cleveland 9, Detroit 2.
St. Louis at Chicago (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

RESULTS MAY 30

Philadelphia 5, Boston 0 (12 innings).
Boston 4, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 3, New York 2.
New York 9, Washington 8.
Cleveland at Detroit (postponed).
St. Louis at Chicago (postponed).

RESULTS MAY 31

Philadelphia 7, Boston 4.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Washington 2 (8 innings).
St. Louis 6, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 4, Detroit 6.

The Philadelphia Athletics took a better grip on first place in the American League race during the past seven days by winning six games and losing only two. Washington dropped another half game behind the Macks, winning five and losing two. Cleveland's record equaled that of the Athletics, six and two, and went back into fourth place in the race. New York won only two games in eight played, but managed to remain in third position. Detroit dropped back into the second division by winning twice and losing five times. Boston's record for the week was the same as that of the Tigers. Chicago is at the top of the second division by virtue of five victories and two defeats.

Connie Mack has just led his players through a series with the Red Sox in Boston, and is now at home in Shibe Park for the next few days. The Chicago White Sox pay the champions their first visit and Detroit is next. Manager Mack has done remarkably well with his team, considering the fact that he has only three consistent pitchers and about the same number of consistent batters. The Senators are enjoying a home stay, and will continue to do so during the next two weeks. Manager Walter Johnson has a fine ball club and one that will keep right on the trail of the leaders all season.

The Yankees, although they experienced a little difficulty during the last week, are still right behind the A's and Senators. The club made a total of 80 hits in the eight games played, but had 51 runs scored against it. This record speaks well for the batting, but proves that Manager Joe McCarthy must uncover more pitching strength in order to make the club a real threat.

Detroit forced its way into the first division once during the seven days, but has not shown any real strength. It is not expected that the Tigers will give much competition as far as the pennant is concerned, but they may get a good hold onto a place in the first division. Cleveland's spurt has come after a long slump, which dropped the club from first place to seventh. The Indians led the American League in making hits for the week, and may succeed in overtaking one or perhaps two of the leaders before long.

Chicago has looked better in recent contests. Donie Bush takes his team on a tour of the East at once, and that will be a real test. St. Louis also heads east. Boston will be at home for several weeks and will make every effort to get out of last place.

IRISH TEAM WINS

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—The all-Ireland champion Gaelic football team, won their second match of the McGovern Challenge Cup competition Sunday, defeating New York's selected team, 10 to 5, before 30,000 spectators at the Yankee Stadium. The all-Ireland team won the first game, 9 to 6, and led in total points, 19 to 11. A garrison finish, during which Capt. John J. Sheehy accounted for four points, gave the invaders the victory. The score was tied at 5-all at the end of the first half.

MISS MILLER WINS TITLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 1—Charlotte L. Miller, University of California sophomore, won the women's eastern clay-court tennis championship for the second time in three years by defeating Claire Grossman of New York in the final round Saturday, 6—3, 6—3. Carolina Roberts of New Rochelle and Mrs. Christian Muhl of New York won the doubles championship by defeating Mrs. Fred H. Letson of New York and Alice Francis of South Orange, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4.

ARMY CO-CAPTAINS

MORGENTOWN, W. Va., June 1—John P. McConnell '32, Little Rock, Ark., and Norman H. Laukenau '32, Napoleon, O., juniors at the United States Military Academy, were elected co-captains of the Army track and field team for next season. The election was held Saturday at the conclusion of the Army-West Virginia dual meet, which the Cadets won, 82½ to 62½. McConnell is a hurdler and Laukenau is the academy record holder in the javelin throw.

CARDS-GIANTS SETTING PACE

Chicago and Brooklyn Gaining on Leaders, However—Pirates Falter

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	23	11	.676
New York	23	13	.639
Chicago	21	15	.583
Boston	19	18	.513
Brooklyn	19	20	.487
Philadelphia	18	20	.474
Pittsburgh	17	23	.425
Cincinnati	9	29	.231

RESULTS May 30

Boston 5, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 3, New York 2
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 14, Cincinnati 9.

RESULTS MAY 30

Philadelphia 10, Boston 9.
Philadelphia 12, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 5, New York 3.
Brooklyn 15, New York 6.
Chicago 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 6, Pittsburgh 5.
St. Louis 13, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 5, Cincinnati 4.

RESULTS MAY 31

Brooklyn 9, Boston 2.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 5.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 2.
New York 10, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 5, Pittsburgh 0.

The close battle between the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants and the spurt of the Brooklyn Robins featured the past seven days of the National League pennant race. Manager John McGraw had his Giants in first place at one time during the week, but the Cardinals have taken back the lead. The Robins are in fifth position, one full game from the first division. Chicago changed places with Boston, the Cubs being third and the Braves fourth. Behind the Robins in the second division are Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati in that order.

The champion Cardinals had a record slightly better than that of the Giants. Five victories and three defeats is the record of Manager Street's players, while New York had four and five. The leaders recently began a home stay that will keep them in Sportsman's Park for some time. This week the two pace setters will meet in a series that will be watched closely, for, no doubt, the team having the edge at the conclusion of these contests will be leading the league.

Brooklyn played five games during the week and won four of them. Perhaps the Robins are on their way to the top. Before the season opened, many believed them capable of finishing ahead of all challengers in the National League. A slow start, caused chiefly by a slump in the club's pitching and batting, made the race a two-club affair between the Cards and the Giants, but now room must be made for the Robins. The Cubs won 7 and lost 2, making 169 hits during the week. They have apparently left their batting slump and, like the Robins, must be figured as contenders for first place from now on.

The Phillies won three and lost two, but failed to better their position in the standing. However, they are only one-half a game behind the Robins and with a few of the "breaks" can climb higher. Pittsburgh won three and lost five, while the Braves won the same number and lost six. Cincinnati had a record of two won and seven lost. The Pirates and Braves are both in a slump. Bill McKechnie had his Boston club right up there from the opening day, but not enough pitchers may send the tribe into the second division. Pittsburgh's pitching staff has not helped the batters much in recent games. The Reds are still deep in the cellar position.

ELI AND HARVARD CREWS ARE WINNERS

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 (AP)—More than 10,000 rowing followers saw Yale's varsity 150-pound crew keep its season's record clear by winning one of the feature events in the twenty-seventh annual American Henley Regatta on the Schuylkill Saturday.

The Elis, stroked by Jay B. L. Reeves, defeated Pennsylvania by half a length in the final heat with the Navy only a few feet back of the Red and Blue and Harvard last. Yale covered the mile and five-sixteenths in 7m. 34 3-5s. In the heats held in the morning Columbia, Cornell and Princeton lightweight crews were eliminated.

The Harvard third varsity crew, which is going abroad to the British Royal Henley, defeated Princeton by two lengths with Penn last, the Crimson being timed in 7m. 25s.

The combined Stewards Cup and junior varsity race was won by the Penn A. C. of Philadelphia, which finished seven lengths ahead of Princeton with Pennsylvania again in the rear. The Stewards Cup went to Penn A. C., which lifted the international trophy at Belgium last August. Princeton by beating Penn Jayvees won the New England challenge cup.

Big Bill Miller of the Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia, 1930 national sculling champion, defeated Joe Wright Jr. of Toronto, 1928 Diamond Sculls titleholder, by four lengths with Russell S. Codman Jr. of Boston, a good third, and Al Vogt, Penn A. C., last. Miller later paired with Emanuel J. McGreal to win in double sculls.

Union Boat Club of Boston, entered by mistake in the Stewards Cup race, elected to row in interclub eights, and won by four feet from the New York A. C.

MYERS WINS EASILY

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Kenneth E. Myers of Philadelphia, national sculling champion, easily won the senior singles race of the annual Memorial Day regatta of the New York Rowing Association on the Harlem River Saturday. Myers won by 10 lengths from Tommy Clark of Philadelphia. Frank Menne of the Nereid Boat Club was third. Myers sped over the mile course in 6m. 21s.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Maryland 8, Annapolis 1.
Pennsylvania State 9, Colgate 4.
Union 9, Williams 1.
West Point 12, Dartmouth 0.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Pennsylvania M. C. 19, Bryn Mawr 6.
Yale 11, Arizona 9.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Detroit 11½, Michigan State 6½.

Calnan Wins The Outdoor Épée Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, June 1—Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N., of the Fencers' Club, captured the United States outdoor épée fencing championship yesterday at the Travers Island headquarters of the New York Athletic Club, in spite of adverse weather conditions, which forced the finish to be held on the porch of the boat house. Pieter Mijer, organizer of the Washington Square Fencers, now a member of the New York Athletic Club, was second, after a fenceoff following the regular finals. A fenceoff was also necessary to determine the winner of the third medal of those presented by Arthur S. Lyon, former captain of the Olympic team, and after a struggle between Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, winner of the United States indoor title, and Nikolas Muray, of the New York Athletic Club, the latter took third place.

Forty-one candidates appeared, and were first divided into eight strips with two qualifiers from each, as follows:

Str

INDIA'S VILLAGES AND FARMS FACE ENTRY OF POWER

Dewan of Mysore Hopes to Popularize Use of Electric Devices

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANEKAL, Mysore, India—Prospects of Indian villages illuminated by electricity and village lands irrigated by electric power were held out by Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, in opening new electrical installations here.

Sir Mirza stated that the Government of Mysore is contemplating the appointment of a special officer for the purpose of popularizing the use of electric power in rural areas, particularly with a view to developing the use of current for illuminating the villages and in helping the ryots, or peasant farmers, to install electric pumps on their lands.

He assured his hearers that the problems of the countryside were today receiving more and more attention from the Government, and encouragement should be given to Government schemes which sought to better the living conditions and raise the standards of the peasants. The development of electrically-driven pumps in Anekal, he indicated, would revolutionize the district's opportunities for the fostering of fruit culture.

"It remains with me an article of faith that the main duty of the Government must lie in the amelioration of the lot of the ryot and the improvement of village life," said Sir Mirza. "More and better education, better sanitary facilities, expansion of rural communications and irrigation works—these are some of the conveniences which every ryot should enjoy.

"You need no assurance from me that the Government will spare no effort to provide these, so that they may result not only in an increase of material prosperity, but also in a widespread improvement in the standard of living among all those who live on the land.

"Ours is essentially an agricultural country, and it will remain an agricultural country for as long as one can foresee. No effort, therefore, would be too great in serving the cause of the agriculturist and in making him a happier and more prosperous man."

ESTONIA PLANS LAW TO CLEAR ESTATES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVAL, Estonia—The Minister of Agriculture has been engaged in framing a law providing for an acceleration of the payment of the mortgages on the confiscated Estonian estates which are mortgaged in old Russian rubles.

According to the proposal, payment of the mortgages must be accepted within six months following the publication of the law. If the mortgages are not paid within this time, the claims are automatically void.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—New South Wales's vast stretches of grazing land house about half the sheep of the Australian continent. Climate and conditions generally in this temperate State are peculiarly favorable to the flocks, which flourish best with the temperature between 65 and 75 degrees, and an annual rainfall between 20 and 35 inches. The State usually raises from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 head of sheep.

Australia is noted for its fine wools and merinos still predominate in the pastoral regions. They flourish better when grazing in large flocks over the wide-ranging plains and natural pastures that New South Wales offers in abundance. Their fleeces sometimes attain an enormous weight, reaching up to 40 pounds, but the average weight is about eight pounds, twice the corresponding weight of 100 years ago.

Shearing, owing to the immense size of Australia and the variations in the climate of different sections, goes on almost the whole year round, the shearers following a regular itinerary, calling at the various big stations as they go.

When the wool has been clipped it is loaded onto motortrucks, camels, or whatever mode of transport is available in the district and taken to the markets at Sydney, Brisbane, Melbourne, Albury or Geelong, where buyers come from all the great wool-consuming countries.

The pastoral industry of Australia is said to date from 1788, when Captain Phillip arrived in Sydney with six head of cattle, 29 sheep, two pigs and a few goats. It received its first great impetus, however, later when Captain Macarthur brought in the merino from Spain, thus founding the merino flocks in the raising of which Australia is the most important country in the world.

GOVERNMENT AID IS SOUGHT FOR INDIA'S FARMS

Primitive Methods of Agriculture Blamed for Nation's Poverty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India—Much of India's economic distress is largely traceable to the retention of primitive methods in agriculture.

Plows of a pattern that were in use when the armies of Alexander visited the country are still the vogue in many parts; and although impressive work has been done by the Government in bringing about the introduction of improved methods, the majority of India's farmers are content to follow the traditional policies of their forbears.

From two widely separated points in India on the same day an Englishman and an Indian, in public addresses, cited the fact that obsolete farming methods were hampering the country's progress. Each speaker maintained that the present poverty of the peasant farmers made changes difficult, and each urged that improved methods should be developed under government supervision.

The British speaker was Sir Alfred Chatterton, former Director of Industries and Commerce in the State of Mysore, and the Indian was P. Mukerjee, president of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce. The Englishman was addressing the South Indian Science Association at Bangalore, and the Indian addressed the organization he heads at Delhi.

Sir Alfred said that the prime need of the time was to improve farming methods so that greatly increased returns would accrue. Mr. Mukerjee contended that India can no longer afford to stick to primitive methods and urged agriculturists to organize themselves.

While admitting that much of India's present agricultural depression is due to world causes, Mr. Mukerjee nevertheless held that under existing farming methods the cost of production per acre is very much higher than the price it yields. Sir Alfred pointed out that by the introduction of chemical fertilization alone an increase in the yield of food crops would approximate 50 per cent.

Both speakers urged that the authorities, provincial and central, should come to the assistance of the farmer. Mr. Mukerjee sought government help in the establishment of marketing and other boards and sales organizations. Sir Alfred recommended government assistance in the fertilizing of land on a large scale.

SWEDEN'S POWER LIES IN NORRLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Ninety per cent of the hydroelectric power resources of Sweden are to be found in Norrland, the northern part of Sweden, according to an official report by the State Hydrographic Department.

A survey of the total amount of Sweden's water power shows that the country possesses 15,000,000 horsepower at an average water level and 2,900,000 horsepower when the water level is at its lowest.

It has been found that at an average water level northern Sweden preponderates as a source of power, while at a lower level southern Sweden ranks first owing to the resources of water power of the Vanern Lake.

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BRITAIN HAILS PRINCE'S SKILL AS TRADE PILOT

Clear and Vital Outline of Nation's Needs Arouses Widespread Notice

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Plainly and fearlessly, the Prince of Wales has told British industrialists the lessons he learned on his recent trip to South America—namely, that British trade has lost prestige there, that its methods are mainly obsolete, and that new ones must be adopted generally in order to recapture dwindling overseas markets.

"We cannot 'put our goods across' in South America," the "Royal Commercial Traveler" told an audience of 3000 manufacturers in Manchester, "unless we reduce prices, bring our advertising up to the standard of the United States, cater more for the fickleness of present-day tastes and remedy the very inadequate British news service in South America."

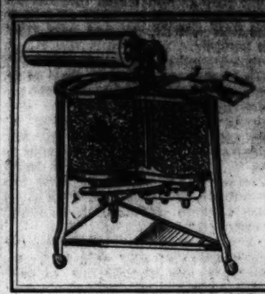
The shrewd observation and technical knowledge which have marked all the Prince's speeches since his return from his quest for new markets, into which he so zealously threw himself some five months ago, have been lauded throughout the country.

The Prince's idea that Britain should attract to its educational institutions those who will become the directors of importing firms overseas, has been recognized as worthy of careful consideration.

His ability as a leader has fired the country's imagination. An appeal for the formation of a National party, led by the Prince and composed of the best men in the three political parties, was made by Lord Meston, ex-Indian Governor and financial expert, at the annual meeting of the National Association of Trade Protection Societies.

Such a party, continued Lord Meston, pledged to "work wholeheartedly for the good of England" would be backed by nine-tenths of the people.

Though the members of the Royal Family are debarred from taking any active part in politics, they have shown what vital factors they are in the welfare of the British Empire.



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Shaw Tells Press Its Greatest Duty Is to Abolish 'Time Lag' of the Public

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"What is the greatest service that journalism has to render to the public?" G. Bernard Shaw propounded this question to the Institute of Journalists in London recently, and went on to answer it himself with characteristic forcefulness.

"Journalism," Mr. Shaw said, "largely provides the public with its mind. Most people have either made-up minds or no minds at all, and what is in their heads is exactly what the papers put into them.

"The difficulty for the journalist, as for everyone, is the 'time lag.' I have had rather a rough time because nature constituted me so that when a thing happens I perceive it has happened. Most people take about 20 years to realise it. Imagine me trying to get my living as a journalist and being always 20 years ahead of the newspapers. We are suffering because the public have a terrible time lag. The great duty of journalists is to abolish it, and to make the people understand that the world is continually changing, and it is no use trading on ideas obsolete before they were born.

"At the present time the press is time-lagging very badly in many ways. Take the Russian revolution. The press has not yet recognized that that revolution has taken place. We have not found out yet that the Russian Soviet has come to stay. In consequence we have thrown away one of the most magnificent commercial chances we ever can hope to see in our lifetime.

"Do not start a time lag about the customs union between Austria and Germany. They are bound to unite Every person who has not got a bad time lag must have recognized at once that they have done it and that we have got to accept it.

"I urge all of you not to write about these subjects like an old-fashioned governess in a very old-fashioned cathedral town. If you do, the time lag will beat you, and you will lose your power. A great deal of that power is already passing to the wireless. The moral of it all is that we have got to abolish our time lag. We have got to face the future and stop dreaming about the past."

British Women Balk At Slur on Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Perhaps if J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, had been able to catch the eye of even one representative member of the opposite sex at the Royal Academy banquet, he might have quailed a little in a public speech in which he classed women with children and the aged, industrially.

But as no woman attended this function it had to be left to the Six Point Group, a women's society which stands among other things for equal opportunities for men and women in the Civil Service, to draw scornful attention to his attitude.

In a letter to Mr. Clynes the Group protested that "to class women with children and the aged is surely a little out of date. We would urge you not to hinder women by such statements, but to help women, and men too, by looking on women as adult persons just as capable as any other persons of giving their best efforts to the service of the state."

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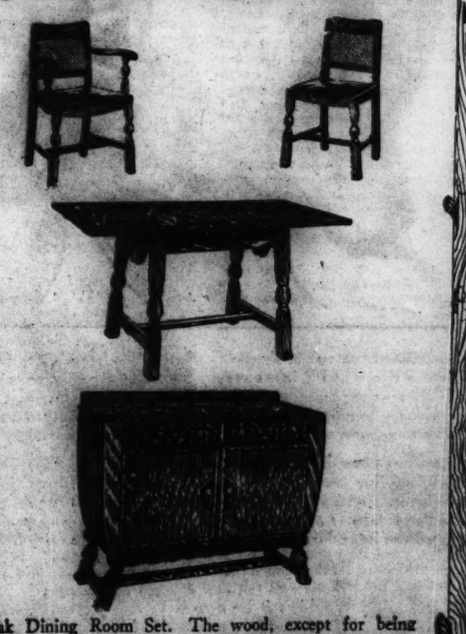

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Buddy's First Trip to the Ranch

By ELEANOR McPHERRIN

IT WAS early in June when Buddy left St. Louis with his family for the ranch out west. He was just "ten going on eleven," and had never ridden on a train before. He was so excited when the big engine came puffing and clanging into the station, that he grabbed his daddy's hand in both of his and jumped up and down with joy. Every moment of the journey was eventful to Buddy. Really all they did was ride along hour after hour looking out the window, but every trip to the diner and every person who went up the aisle added to the little boy's sense of adventure. Then at night it was so much fun riding in those funny closed beds.

After several days the train finally arrived in Sheridan, Wyo., and Buddy and his parents were met by a real cowboy from the ranch who had driven down to get them. Before they started, Buddy's father took him to a western clothes store and bought him some blue jeans, a western hat, and minature cowboy boots. He put them on then and there so that he might arrive as a native rather than a dude.

Among the Big Horn Mountains

The ranch was a lovely place. Buddy thought so as soon as he saw it. It was back in the heart of the Big Horn Mountains and looked like a tiny little village.

Everyone lived in separate little log cabins, but there was one great big one where all ate and played together. This community cabin was a wonderful place with two enormous fireplaces and countless beautiful picture books and games.

However, the most delightful place of all in Buddy's estimation was the corral. When he was taken to see that he just could not drag himself away, and his daddy had to go off and leave him there with one of the cowboys.

There was a funny kind of cabin that was lined with saddle racks on both sides, and Buddy learned that he would have a saddle of his own which must always be kept in a certain place. Then there was the corral itself, where there were more horses than Buddy had ever seen together. From time to time a cowboy would ride into the corral and go after one of the horses with a rope. Buddy sat on a bench in silent awe and ecstasy watching the cowboys clanking around in their big boots and spurs. Finally, one of the most bow-legged came and sat down beside the little boy and said:

"Guess we'll have to find your horse for you pretty soon now, Son."

Buddy gasped.

"You mean a horse all for my very own?"

"Sure thing," his friend answered as he rose to his feet and turned toward the corral.

In a few moments the cowboy was back leading the most beautiful white horse through the gate. Buddy slipped off the bench and went over to them as one walking in a dream.

"This here's Foxy, lad, and he's the finest we've got. Gentle as a lamb."

Buddy scarcely heard the cowboy speak, he was so overwhelmed with love for his new possession. It took only a minute to swing a small saddle on to the horse's back. Then Buddy struggled into the saddle, and he and Foxy started out on their first adventure together.

From the day of their meeting until the end of the summer Buddy and Foxy were absolutely inseparable except for mealtimes and bedtime. It might seem rather unfair that Foxy should be ridden constantly the whole day when the other horses had definite rest periods, but Buddy saw to that. For perhaps an hour at a time the little boy would sit in the saddle with the reins slack while Foxy partook of the best of the pasture.

Then he seldom allowed his beloved horse to canter for more than a very little distance at a time, in spite of the fact that the older boys were always teasing him to race. The horse and the boy became the best of friends and understood each other perfectly.

The two finest things about Foxy in Buddy's sight were the way he raised his front hoof to shake hands and the fact that he obeyed immediately at a mere touch of the reins. This latter gift was to prove highly valuable before the summer was ended.

One day an amateur rodeo was announced on the bulletin board at the main cabin. It was to take place in the cow pasture the very next day and everyone was invited to enter. There were to be races for children and races for grown-ups, as well as a musical chair race for everybody, and roping and riding bronchos for the cowboys Buddy went into immediate consultation with Foxy and they decided to enter the children's running race and the musical chair race.

The day of the great rodeo finally dawned, and Buddy rushed up to the corral immediately after breakfast in a perfect twitter of excitement. He had decided to rest Foxy all morning—something that had never happened before. But he never left the pony for a moment, sitting close beside him and talking in low tones to him about the race. Foxy seemed completely calm and unafraid as the afternoon approached, but Buddy felt sure the pony was just pretending, so that others wouldn't know how eager he truly was. The boy had the greatest confidence in his horse, and he couldn't help thinking what a thrill it would be to prove to the older boys that his horse could win.

Long before it was time for the rodeo to begin Buddy had Foxy saddled and down at the cow pasture. He was beginning to wonder whether he should not have practiced some racing, but he still felt that Foxy would not fail him.

The rodeo opened with the grown-up race, and it seemed to Buddy that the horses went from one end of the cow pasture to the other before he could blink his eyes. He wondered if he could stick on.

The Musical Chair Race

Then came the musical chair race. This was quite the most sthrilling thing Buddy had ever done. A circle of chairs was placed in the middle of the cow pasture with a chair for everybody except one person. A cowboy stood in the center of the circle with a mouth harp and each contestant stood outside the circle beside his horse.

As soon as the music started, each one mounted his horse and cantered around the circle until the music stopped. Then came the rush to get into a chair, and one person was left out every time as one more chair was withdrawn each round. Foxy was pastmaster at this game, for he could canter forever without breaking his gait, he always stopped the minute the reins were touched, and he let Buddy slide off him from any angle. The other horses were nervous and unused to this peculiar action and dropped out one by one. At last, glory of glory, Buddy found himself the proud possessor of the very last chair.

The audience perched around on the fence clapped, shouted and whistled enthusiastically as Buddy led Foxy over to the judge's stand to receive his prize. The prize was a leather belt beautifully designed with many horse scenes. The little boy was very happy, but somehow he felt disappointed that there hadn't been something for Foxy, too.

Next in the afternoon's performance came the calf roping and horse roping by the cowboys. Buddy didn't see much of that, for he was too concerned about the great champion race before him.

At last the time came for the junior contestants to line up at the end of the field. All the other horses turned and twisted and fussed about lining up, but Foxy stood there as calm as could be.

Suddenly the man blew his whistle and Buddy threw himself forward in the saddle, clutching Foxy's mane, and they were off. He sat there with his eyes closed, hanging on to Foxy's neck as tightly as he possibly could, for he had never gone so fast. He felt just as though the wind were carrying him. In less time than it takes to tell the race was over, and Foxy led over the last line by more than his full length.

How everybody cheered him! But, best of all, the prize for this race was a studded bridle for Foxy. Buddy had never been so happy.

After the race he went over to stand by his daddy to watch the cowboys ride the bucking bronchos. It was the last event on the program and quite thrilling for one who had never seen such a stunt before. Buddy was enraptured. After one of the best performances, he turned to his father and said:

"Gee, wasn't that slick, Daddy?"

"Yes, it was," his father answered, "and you did some pretty fine riding yourself this afternoon."

"Oh, no, Daddy," Buddy was emphatic. "That was Foxy. As soon as I can get away I'm going to take him some sugar lumps." He paused, then with a single glance at the new bronchos being brought in, he slid under the fence.

"Guess I'll go now. Foxy might want me and you can tell me about the buckers, Daddy."

Village Puzzle

Begin at the Upper Left Corner of the Picture and Go Through the Streets Where There Is an Opening Until You Arrive at the Lower Right Corner. There Are 33 Letters in the Picture. As You Pass These Letters Write Them in the Squares Below the Picture in the Order in Which They Come. When Finished You Will Find a Quotation From Edmund Spenser.

Jenny Wren's Strange Nest

(A True Story)

MILLICENT and her mother were working out in the garden. The fresh spring air and sunshine bathed everything and the trees were filled with birds. The two were so busy that they did not hear the gate click or the sound of their visitor's feet on the brick wall. It was only when Barney, the fox terrier, barked that they looked up. And there stood Janet, the little girl from the house down the hill! She had a paper bag in her hand which she held out to Mrs. March.

"I've brought back the clothespins," she said politely. "Mother had such a big wash this week that ours weren't half enough. She says it was a great obligement and thank you ever so much."

"She's quite welcome, I'm sure," smiled Mrs. March. The people on Pine Tree Hill lived a long way from the stores and were always willing to help each other in a neighborly way by lending, if necessary. "Wouldn't you like to stay and help for a while?" She added the invitation because she thought Janet had not come solely for the errand but had planned a little visit, too. "You can help Millicent; she needs somebody to make the planting holes for her."

Mrs. March didn't want to take the clothespins in the house just then, so she put the bag in the crotch of the crab apple tree and then forgot all about it.

They were planting the gladiolus corms that morning. Mrs. March was putting in a border of the big corms while Millicent had a tin can full of cormels or tiny babe corms which had been shaken off when her mother cleaned the parent corms. She raked the soft black earth smooth and fine, then Janet made even rows of finger holes while Millicent dropped in the cormels and covered them over.

They all worked happily till shrill tooting, softened by distance and the mild country air, came from the city at the other side of the valley

"I must go home now!" cried Janet, jumping up promptly and dusting off her hands. "It's dinner time at our house. Mother told me to come directly the whistles began to blow." She said good-by and skipped off down the walk, stooping to give expectant Barney a friendly pat on the way.

The next morning when Mrs. March went out into the garden, her eyes caught sight of the paper bag in the tree. What could have happened—look how it was bobbing about! Something must be inside it surely. Just then Jenny Wren poked her demure little brown head out. It was she who had been shaking the bag. She jumped out full of friendly, cheery curiosity and hopped about on near-by branches twirking and twitching her little square tail and uttering pleasant, abrupt little chirps.

Mrs. March tipped the bag and peeped in. Jenny had dry grasses and weeds there and was building a nest. She called Millicent and the little girl came running.

"What a funny place!" she cried. "It's in a good, tight, strong crotch of the tree, though, Mummy. Couldn't we leave it there?"

"Yes, I think it will be all right," agreed Mother. "There is a thick roof of leaves overhead to keep out the rain. But it certainly is an odd place—even for a wren. You know they are very friendly little birds and like to be around buildings or where people are, and this leads them to make their nests in some very queer places. When I was a little girl, I remember, one made a nest in the top of our pump—and what's more, she hatched out four fledglings. We used water from the well down in the orchard all that time."

Millicent laughed so merrily that Mother told her of other funny places where house wrens had been known to nest.

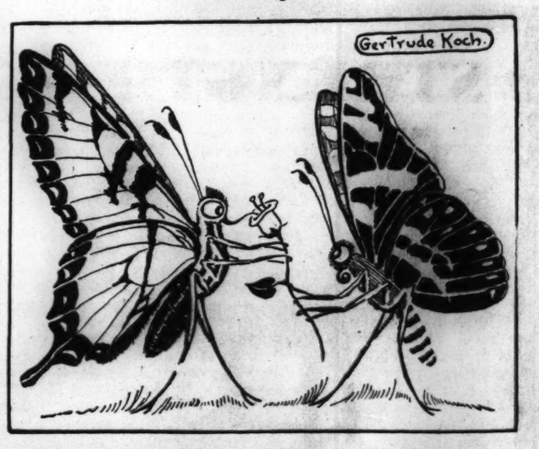
"I once heard of one that built in the watering can which was hung on the wall of the back porch. Of course, she couldn't have that, so the people of the house hung an old tea kettle there instead and moved the nest she had started into it. Jenny seemed to like that just as well and went right on building.

"I remember, too, at Uncle Jack's farm that a pair of them built in an old boot that had been thrown out the back door and caught in the lilac bushes. But, perhaps, that wasn't as odd a situation as that of the pair who chose an old coat pocket hanging in the woodshed. They began bringing in straws one day when the door was open and a day or so later, when Uncle Jack went to get his coat, he found it occupied."

"I think this one has chosen the oddest place of all," said Millicent, mounting the wheelbarrow to take another peek.

"Yes, I think perhaps she has," answered Mrs. March. "Let us treat her this summer with kindness and love and learn all her little ways. Then next spring she will come back to us and we shall have the delight of seeing where she will build next time."

Butterflies



Butterflies have velvet shoes
Same as Kings and Princes use;
Never make the leastest sound
When they're flippiting around:
Butterflies have velvet shoes.

Butterflies have dazzly wings
Every day for journeyings;
Purple ones with scallops on,
Gold and dabs of cinnamon;
Butterflies have dazzly wings.

Butterflies have honey tea
Specially for company;
Like to see them sip it up
From a Canterbury cup;
Butterflies have honey tea.

Butterflies have fairy beds
Where they cover up their heads:
Funny things to dream about,
Just their eyebrows peeking out;
Butterflies have fairy beds.

Butterflies have lots of things,
Shoes and tea and dreams and wings;
Wouldn't it be nice if I
Were a wealthy butterfly?
Butterflies have lots of things!

May Carleton Lord

Mr. Stickleback's Home Affairs

THE male stickleback is all that a true father should be. This little gentleman, familiarly known as the tiddler, is now busily engaged with his household affairs. Not only does he have to build his own home, but he has to do all the housework as well. Mrs. Stickleback is no worker. Still, father does not grumble, for hard work makes him happy.

On the bottom of the stream he selects a site for a house. Then he proceeds to collect suitable building material, which consists of tiny mosses, ferns and other miniature water plants. Mr. Stickleback carries every one of his "bricks" in his mouth, and joins them together with a glue he makes out of a certain weed. It takes him a long time to erect his house, and the amount of energy he puts into the work is simple enormous. Ten and twelve hours a day are nothing to him.

As he proceeds with the building he tests the walls by blowing against them and seeing whether they quake or not. In this way he is able to detect weak spots and add the necessary repairs. Sometimes his house shows a tendency to rise to the surface of the water. At once Mr. Stickleback anchors it to the stream's bed with sand and small pebbles.

"There now!" cries the little fish, when at last his home gives him complete satisfaction, "it is finished at last."

He then seeks Mrs. Stickleback, and after a little argument, persuades her to come and take up residence in his flat. There she lays her eggs, and immediately after, what does Mr. Stickleback do, but turn her out! The reason is that, if allowed to remain, she would eat up the home as well as pay scant regard to the precious eggs. In addition to being a poor housewife Mrs. Stickleback is also a poor mother.

To father, therefore, falls the duty of caring for the eggs and bringing up the youngsters. Such a duty could not possibly be in better hands. As soon as Mrs. Stickleback has gone he mounts guard outside the home, and no one is allowed to enter without his special permission. For nine days he does sentry duty of the strictest kind.

At the end of that time the eggs hatch and the little ones appear. Mr. Stickleback becomes even more attentive. Besides keeping guard outside, he comes in every other minute to make sure that all is well with his children. If a youngster is bold enough to venture out-of-doors father catches him in his mouth and blows him back again—rather a funny way of sending a little one home.

About a fortnight later, the young Sticklebacks have their first swimming lessons outside the front door. Father is always to be seen in the midst of them. They are apt pupils, learning very quickly. But even though they all swim as well as himself Mr. Stickleback is very reluctant to leave them alone. For nearly three months he acts as their father, mother and schoolmaster. During that time he teaches them all the lore of the stream as well as every possible way of earning a living. It is, indeed, long after the youngsters have become quite grown-up that their father decides to let them fend for themselves, as they are well able to do, thanks to his splendid devotion.

Having said good-by to his family, Mr. Stickleback seeks a quiet corner of the stream, there to take a well-earned rest.

Ladybird

There's a queer little lady
So somebody said,
Who doesn't like yellow
But does fancy red—
She has all her blouses
(She hasn't a vest)
And all of her bonnets
Yes, even the best,
Of nothing but red,
And no trimming at all
But little black dots
On the sides of her shawl.

EDNA HOWE

From My High Window

Good Night

Good night, little boy, swing your curtain high,
Your window is close to the friendly sky,
On guard are the stars just overhead,
And moonbeams will tuck you, dear, into bed.

The street and its noises are far below,
Beneath you the tree tops sway to and fro,
Where birds are asleep in each homey nest,
Blow lightly, winds, blow, and rock them to rest.

Good night, little boy, snuggle down in your bed,
Tomorrow the sun's face, laughing and red,
Will find your window and he will peer through,
While birds wake to sing good morning to you.

Emilie Blackmore Stoff

Mail Bag

Upper Beaconsfield, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

The most surprising thing has happened since I last wrote. Spot and I are visiting in Melbourne. You see, of all things we didn't expect, our Mother and Auntie are on their way to Boston. They have promised to write and tell us all about Boston Common; we are specially interested in Florrie, as we have pigeons in our garden, and they wink one eye just as she does. We don't know any squirrels, but I'm sure we'd like them if they're anything like pussies. After me, Spot's greatest friend is a pussy.

We have promised Mother and Auntie to be very good and happy while they are away. Spot is staying with one family of dear friends, and I am staying with a dear Scotch lady. Auntie packed us each a little case with everything we would need, including our towels and dog soap and blue. Speaking of blue reminds me of something funny. Spot, of course, is always rinsed in blue water after his bath to make him snow-white. I am mostly brown and black, but Auntie blues my white ruff. One day she made it too strong and I had a large blue collar! The family did laugh!

In our cases, Auntie also put her old slippers, one for each to play with, a ball each, and of course I have my big brush and Spot his little coats. He also has the car chamois, (wash leather, perhaps you call it.) It's his favorite game to run off with it just as Auntie wants to use it, and then she has to chase him for it. I have to laugh when I think how surprised he'll be to have it actually given to him.

I am living quite near my brother now. He is named Reckie after Bobbie Burns' dog, and we love each other very much. The three of us, Spot, Reckie, and I, are to meet often for runs on the beach, while the family is away.

Reckie is bigger than I am, and he sits up and begs in such a charming way that no one can resist giving him biscuits. I can't beg, but I just lay my long nose on someone's lap, and nearly always seem to get something. I suppose it is because Spot and I are country pups that we have no parlor tricks.

No more now, dear Editor, except love to Snubs from Spot and Chief.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much, for instance the Children's Corner and Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins and of course Snubs, our dog. The Children's Page is interesting too. Waddles, the duck, and Snubs are my favorite features. The Monitor helps everyone and helps me in my school work.

I hope that you saw the picture of the new Christian Science Publishing House. It was on the first page of the paper on Friday, April 17. I think it will be a great success. The Christian Science Monitor's motto is "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." Fred Alden B.

[Yes, indeed, Fred, you may be sure that we saw the picture of our new home!—Ed.]

Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I go to Winnwood School, and every morning our teacher reads something out of the Monitor; it is very interesting.

I should like to get letters from any girl that would like to write to me. My age is 10.

Our teacher suggested that we should write to the Mail Bag, and we are sure we shall get answers. I have answered a letter in the Mail Bag; it was fun.

Here at Winnwood we have great fun. The trees are in bloom, and so are the flowers.

I enjoyed writing this to you.

Your little friend,
Marjorie C

Maywood, Illinois

Dear Editor:

We have a summer home in Au Train, Michigan, where we go every year. One evening last summer we had a queer experience. My father and brother had gone fishing and my mother, sister and myself had gone back to bed. Suddenly I heard a tin cup rattling outside. I thought it was a friend who was coming to visit us. I got up and looked out and saw a skunk with a tin can over his head. He had been bumping against the trees and that was the noise we heard. We were "marooned" for two hours until he finally wandered away.

A squirrel who visits us every day wishes to send her kindest regards to Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins. She (Ginger) is quite tame and will take nuts from our lap and sit there and eat them. She even climbs up my arm and eats nuts on my shoulder.

I am 13 years old and would like to have more correspondents. My hobbies are violin playing, stamp collecting, drawing, sewing and collecting pen friends. Jean S.

Witley, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

For quite a long time I have wanted to write to the Mail Bag and at last I am doing so.

Our school here is situated in the heart of Surrey near that famous peak of our North Downs, known as Pinehead. The country round about is very picturesque. There are pine and fir and various other coniferous trees. We annually go on an outing to Pinehead, where there is wonderful scenery for miles around.

I am 13 and should like to hear from boys of that age interested in radio and electricity, especially those in Canada and America. P. G. A.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Marcia Anne R. (7), Los Angeles, Calif.
Patricia S. (10), Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Joan K. (10), Milwaukee, Wis.
Maxine G. (11), Kansas City, Kan.
Donna M. (11), Eagle Rock, Calif.
Penelope S. (11), Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.
Erma B. F. (11), Ellsworth, Wis. (Thank you for sending the verses, Erma.—Ed.)

Boys

Jack Eugene S. (8) Long Beach, Calif.
James C. (8), Columbus, O.
Harry M. (8), Pelham, N. Y.
George L. (9), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in stamps.
Gilbert H. (9), Seattle, Wash.—Collecting stamps, coins and postcards.
George B. (9), Lake Grove, N. Y.—Interested in stamps.
John R. (10), Lake Grove, N. Y.—Interested in stamps.
Philip S. (10), Lake Grove, N. Y.—Interested in stamps.
Achilles L. (10), Patchogue, L. I., N. Y.—Interested in stamps.
Robert B. (11), Lake Grove, N. Y.—Especially from foreign lands.
James M. (11), Portage, Wis.—Collecting stamps.
Charles Patrick S. (11), Heywood, Lancs., England—Especially from India and Africa. Exchange stamps.
Marshall B. (11), Wadsley, B. C., Canada.

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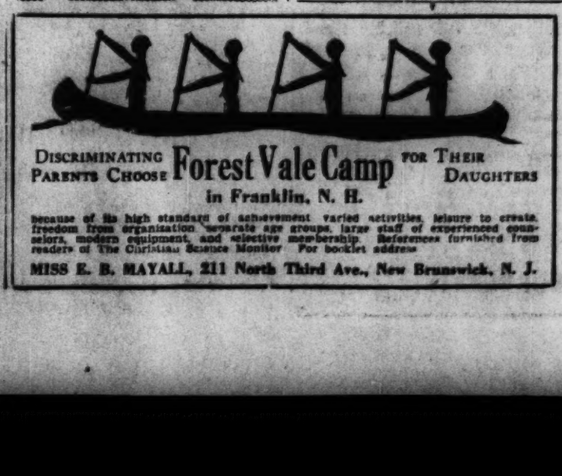
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THE HOME FORUM

Music in Fez

MOST people seem to think winter is the only time to visit Morocco; but in that happy land, like many others, the climate is changing: the seasons are getting hotter, and May and early June are among the most delightful months. One of the especial forms of entertainment are evening parties, but these are very different affairs from an evening party in Europe. No jazz, no dancing, very little talking: one is invited to hear music, to see the moon rise, to listen to the nightingales. The evening life of Fez is lived on the housetops, in those wonderful roof gardens beside which the famous hanging gardens of Babylon fade into insignificance. The Moors of Fez pride themselves upon their refinement and civilization. It was written long ago in "The Garden of Leaves" (one of the most famous Moorish books): ". . . the inhabitants of Fez are always of a more subtle and acute intelligence than people in the other places of the Maghrab." They have a word which describes this life perfectly—Hadhariya—which means citizen-life, the life of educated people with refined manners and cultivated tastes. They have other words to describe other forms of life: "Badiya," life in Bedouin cities: "Aroubiya," life in Arab tents.

But the great cities of Morocco—Rabat, Meknes, Marrakesh, Mogador, Tangiers, and above all Fez—are citizen-cities, where the Hadhariya is lived, and the Fasis (inhabitants of Fez) consider they represent the highest culture in the country. They say, with pride: "I am a Fasi," just as a Frenchman says: "I am a Parisian"; or an Englishman: "I am a Londoner."

The first invitation I received to a native house in Fez was from the brother of the Pascha, a member of the famous Baghdidi family who settled seven hundred years ago in Fez. We were invited "to hear Music, after the hour of sundown"; and, as we walked there, I asked our interpreter about the music of Morocco. He told us it could be divided into two distinct varieties, one of which is called "Griha," which is really the music of the people and is heard all over the country, especially in the south. It consists of rather plaintive melodies, with a haunting refrain, sung to a running accompaniment, strummed in on a lute or a guitar or a fiddle, or even throbbed out on a drum. All street musicians use it; in all the native villages one hears it after dark, the singer often improvising as he goes on, or a second singer taking up the refrain; and, as these natives are real musicians, it is often very beautiful.

The second type of music which we were going to hear that evening is called "Ala," and is the classical music of Morocco. It is generally performed by four trained musicians who play on the violin, lute, tambourine and the rebeck (a sort of guitar). One of these musicians sings, or else an extra singer is added, for the whole music is but an accompaniment to these long recitative stories: ballads which contain a history, eulogies to the moon or the stars or other beauties of nature, rhapsodies to the Prophet, strange stirring songs of battles and victories, or the old love-songs of Andalusia which are by far the favorites.

All these special ballads have been collected and their tunes and words carefully annotated and arranged in a book by a musician named Hal'q, a book well known throughout Morocco, but almost impossible to procure. I got two of the oldest translated for me, but as a rule they are so long that it takes between six and seven hours for the musicians to perform even the shortest ballad in Hal'q's book, and if the longer ones are sung they are done in three or four different parts, so that one is invited on separate evenings to hear them.

When we arrived at the house of Sidi el Glauoi, we were met by his steward at the great entrance and conducted to the first Court, where his eldest son received us, telling us that his father awaited us in the garden. He took us up the carved broad staircase to the roof, where we found Sidi el Glauoi waiting for us at the door. He received us with the usual salaams, his left hand on his heart, bowing very low, and kissing his right hand where ours had touched it. Several guests were already there; they all got up from their divans and bowed to us as we came in; but no one spoke. We were conducted in silence to a special divan, and slaves immediately packed cushions behind our backs, under our elbows and below our feet. Sprigs of scented shrubs, verbena, myrtle, jasmine, were pressed into our hands. It was one of the oldest and most celebrated houses in Fez and the roof garden was superb: on two sides there were large latticed screens of cedarwood, literally covered with climbing roses; there were orange and myrtle trees in huge tubs; oleanders, geraniums and magnolias, growing to an astonishing height, were massed up in each corner. One side of the roof garden looked on to the center courtyard of the house, and from this the tops of feathery palms appeared, waving over the balustrade. The whole floor was covered with rugs and carpets, and there were seven divans arranged against the screens and the balustrades, piled up with innumerable cushions and having small Moorish tables with fresh water and sweetmeats upon them.

Fez lies on a sloping hill, and from the outer end of the roof garden one looked out upon the city, across to the hills beyond. The view was indescribable! A fleet of flat white roofs floated in the darkness, only the moonlight tracing their balustrades and turrets with light. Every here and there a dark minaret stood up like a sentinel, or a tall feathery cypress swept up into the sky. It must be easy to meditate in Morocco, to rest quietly for hours on such a roof with nothing to disturb you but the murmur of water, music or the singing of birds. The silence was marvelous; other guests arrived, their manner of entry entirely in keeping with the scene. They came in quite silently, leaving their shoes on the outside step, kissing the shoulder of their host, salaaming to us, and then sinking down on their divans, while the barefooted slaves arranged their cushions. When it was evident that all the guests had come, Sidi el Glauoi raised his hand, and the music began.

We never saw the musicians; they played on a broad corridor, just outside the roof garden, and their music was dreamy, the old love songs of Andalusia which the Moors love best of all, which they brought back with them from Spain, and which they cherish in their hearts with the great longing to return there.

E. E.

Sitting to Gilbert Stuart

During 1825 Gilbert Stuart, the famous artist, came to Quincy to paint the portrait of John Adams, then in his eighty-ninth year. And this portrait is a remarkable work. . . . And the secret of the artist's success was revealed in a remark which Mr. Adams made to me, while the sittings were in progress. "Speaking generally," said he, "no penance is like having one's picture done. You must sit in a constrained and unnatural position, which is a trial to the temper. But I should like to sit to Stuart from the first of January to the last of December, for he lets me do just what I please and keeps me constantly amused by his conversation." It was his habit to throw his subject off his guard, and then, by his wonderful powers of conversation, he would call up different emotions in the face he was studying. He chose the best or that which he thought most characteristic, and with the skill of genius used it to animate the picture.

It may be worth while to mention that I myself have sat to the artist to whom we are indebted for the likeness of Washington, and that, as I believe, I am the only person living who has had that privilege. The way it happened was rather peculiar, for I did not sit for my own portrait. Stuart was engaged in painting the likeness of a person . . . who was connected with the Revolution and to whom it was said that I bore some resemblance; and it was owing to this circumstance that the sittings came about. He used certain of my features as parts of the material from which a likeness was to be evolved. The artist . . . talked with as much spirit as if he had some important personage to entertain. He gave me a very interesting account of his early struggles in London, and of his being suddenly lifted into fame by the exhibition of a single picture. I well remember the dramatic force he threw into his anecdotes. One of them, I remember, related to an Irishman who had acquired a castle by a fortunate speculation, and thereupon sent for Stuart to paint the portraits of his ancestors. The painter naturally supposed that there were miniatures or drawings, whose authority he was to follow; but, on arriving at the castle, he was told, to his great surprise, that nothing of the kind existed. "Then how . . . am I going to paint your ancestors, if you have no ancestors?" asked Stuart with some temper. "Nothing easier," rejoined the proprietor. "Go to work and paint such ancestors as I ought to have had." The artist relished the joke, and, setting to work, produced a goodly company of knights in armor, judges in bushy wigs, and high-born ladies with nosegays and lambs. "And the man was so delighted with 'his ancestors who came after him,'" remarked Stuart, aptly quoting the saying of Shakespeare's Slender, "that he paid me twice what he agreed to."—JOSIAH QUINCY, in "Figures of the Past."

Ye Landogar Inn. From an Etching by W. S. Percy

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Familiarity with Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY persons, should they be asked with which of the two, good or evil, they are more familiar, would answer, Evil. Indeed, the human experiences of great numbers have been such that they have come to regard evil as the most common feature of their lives. Sickness, sin, poverty, inharmony of various kinds, all apparently point them to this conclusion. And that there seems to be much distress in the world none can deny.

Not many have given thought to the possibility of scientifically changing their human experiences. The common view is that each one must accept what comes to him with the best grace possible. And many times the beatments of evil have been submitted to under the belief that they were sent by God; that they were, in fact, an expression of His will, and therefore should not be too closely questioned.

An exactly opposite view is taught by Christian Science; and in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has stated (p. 234), "We should become more familiar with good than with evil, and guard against false beliefs as watchfully as we bar our doors against the approach of thieves and murderers." As the student of this Science endeavors to become "more familiar with good than with evil," he may find that the process involves a complete change in his mental outlook, as well as in his habits of thinking. Christian Science teaches that false beliefs are responsible for evil happenings in human experience, and it has inspired thousands to seek and find larger purposes in life by arousing them to the realization that, if they make the effort, they can reject erroneous beliefs and so avert their inharmonious results. So doing, they gain a sense of power and dominion over their affairs that transcends anything they had known before.

A fundamental teaching of Christian Science is that evil is unreal. While this may appear startling to some, it is in line with the teaching of Christ Jesus, whose entire ministry was founded on the truth of the ever-presence and omnipotence of Spirit, good. And if Spirit be the only real presence and power, how can evil usurp the presence and power of infinite good? When speaking of "the devil," or evil, Jesus said to his disciples: "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it." And how much of reality is there in a lie?

Familiarity with good comes, then, as familiarity with evil disappears. And this will take place to the extent that the claims of evil are successfully challenged on the ground that they are without reality. Thus it will be realized that Jesus was referring to a demonstrable fact when he declared, "The kingdom of God is within you." As one becomes familiar with good, harmony will be recognized as the natural mental state, and it will be seen that the only reason why evil has appeared real is that discordant physical sense testimony has been unquestioningly accepted. That such acceptance is unwise is seen as one stops to think of the many directions in which physical sense testimony is known to be unreliable. For instance, the sun appears to "rise," when it is the earth that is moving; and again, the earth appears to be flat, when we know it is round.

When the fact in such familiar instances as these was discovered, sense-testimony was corrected. Similarly, when the truth concerning the reality of good and the unreality of evil is understood and applied, one finds that discord gives way to harmony. Having once proved this to be the case, the effort is naturally directed toward establishing good in consciousness. Then it is that the necessity of guarding against false beliefs is appreciated.

In a passage on page 392 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy calls attention in ringing words to the necessity of gaining control of one's state of consciousness. "Stand porter," she writes, "at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." In the experience of anyone who honestly and sincerely strives to put this teaching into practice, it will not be long before it is realized that this course does indeed make for such a familiarity with good that evil becomes less and less successful in foisting upon our attention its false claims to reality and power.

In this way the truth is impressed upon thought that each one has inherently the ability and the right to prove his heritage as a son of God. And thereby he sees the necessity of constantly being on guard to prevent evil from gaining a foothold in his consciousness. Thus, finally, he will become so familiar with good that it will constantly be reflected in his experience.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

As Though It Were Yesterday

Year by year, as he spent them in the rush and turmoil of the city, it had seemed to George that memory of Lakeville was retreating. At times the picture became dim, and he found himself trying to build up again some scene or incident on a canvas that blurred and wavered. He felt at those times that at last the country was forgotten, pushed out of memory by the crowding bustle of his daily routine. Later, even the failure to visualize as he desired lost its sting, and settled into the dim recesses of his memory, veiled and muted.

When he finally returned, it was spring. The season met him with a rush as he descended from the train to the lonely platform, white and small against the immensity of crowding spruce forest. He felt himself aloof, a stranger here, even as he drove along the muddy road toward the farmhouse. The thought was somehow heavy and saddening. The houses that he had once known so well peered at him from their screens of shading trees as at a stranger, an outsider.

The mood was heavy upon him as the carriage mounted the rise, and he saw the long hedge of hawthorn all in bloom, making a glorious bank along the road, as though a cloud of fragrant loveliness had drifted across the quiet fields to rest, beside the white pattern of roadway. The fragrance came to him with a remembered sweetness, and the mood of a moment before stirred and trembled.

Abreast of the hedge he gazed forward, across the square of the meadow that was inclosed by the marching stateliness of the elms, graceful, swaying elms that rose out of the banked hedges of bushes to sweep the blue of the horizon with their arms.

Farther away he saw the brown of plowed fields, and fields green with the tender shading of young wheat, and farther still the edge of the pasture, with the wild cherry bushes white mounds of bloom, like strayed sheep of some dazzlingly white flock; like woolly clouds that had broken loose from their moorings of sky and drifted earthward. And, beyond the cherry blooms, he knew, was the brook. He could see the stately green of the rushes, could hear again the gurgling chatter of water, the rush of wings as the black duck rose from her hidden nest, the piping of the plover, and the throbbing song of the Canadian song sparrow from the sheltering cover of the far woods. All these things he saw and heard as though no time had intervened, as though it were but yesterday he had raced barefoot across the cool of the pasture after the cattle.

Something warm and comforting welled up in his heart as he turned and swept the fields with his gaze. Away over on the far slope someone was driving a horse, marking the sunny hillside into long, brown rows. He turned to the man beside him. "Are they planting potatoes on the south slope this year?" he asked suddenly; and almost laughed aloud for joy, the asking came so naturally to his lips.

The man turned a slow, wondering gaze upon him. "Aye, we're putting potatoes in there again this year. There's no finer place to plant potatoes than that slope. But, I shouldn't think you'd remember that. It's been a long time since you were here last."

George smiled. "Not very long. Not very long at all. I haven't forgotten anything."

Perrault and the Tales of Mother Goose

Charles Perrault was the first person to collect, reduce to writing, and to publish the Contes de ma mère l'Oye, or, "Tales of Mother Goose," and it seems desirable therefore to say a few words about the man and the book.

First, as to the man. Although he was a busy man and of considerable importance in his generation, very few items of special interest seem to be obtainable. He essayed to write his autobiography, and so much as covered the first fifty years of his life was left by him in manuscript. This was printed by Patte in 1769, and reprinted in 1826 by Collin de Plancy in his edition of Perrault's works. . . .

In 1691, Perrault published the story of Griselidis, in verse, an avowed adaptation of Boccaccio's story. In 1694, he reprinted it with Peau d'Asne and Les Souhaits Ridicules, both rhyming versions of fairy stories. In 1694, he also printed them in Moetjens' Recueil, a little magazine printed at the Hague. Copies of this work are extremely rare, but a fine example is in the Boston Public Library. In 1696 and 1697 he printed in the same magazine, but anonymously, the seven prose fairy tales which have immortalized him. . . .

These Tales as well as the poems are given by Andrew Lang, in his beautiful edition printed at the Clarendon press, Oxford, in 1888, a book which I have carefully consulted and used. The dedication of the edition in 1697 is to Mademoiselle (i. e., Elizabeth Charlotte d'Orléans, sister of Philippe, afterwards the Regent), and is signed P. Darmancour. It is agreed that this is the name of one of the sons of Charles Perrault, taken according to custom from some family estate; but nothing more is known of him. There was a son Pierre, mentioned somewhere in A. Jal's immense volume of biographies, but he would have been nineteen years old in 1697.

Now as Lang points out, Mlle. l'Heritière de Villandon just at this time published a book in which she says that people spoke "of the excellent education which M. Perrault gives his children, and finally of the Contes naïfs which one of his young pupils has lately written with so much charm. A few of these stories were narrated and led on to others." As this lady was a relative of Perrault's, to whose daughter she dedicated the first tale in her book, she is a good witness. But her words imply that the precocious author was a child. Again the Dutch reprint of the book in 1697 describes it as being by the son of M. Perrault, and in 1699 the Abbé de Villiers in his Entretiens sur les Contes des Fées makes one of his persons praise the stories "which are attributed to the son of a celebrated Academician," while another speaker rejoins that "much as he may esteem the son of the Academician, he can hardly believe that the father has had no hand in the work."

Contemporary opinion was probably correct, and we may assume that Perrault's little boy, living in a household where literature was the predominant interest, was inspired to commence as an author by writing down the stories which he had so recently learned from his nurse. As Lang has well put, "contrast with these refinements, these superfluities and incoherences" (in contemporary publications), "the brevity, directness and simplicity of Histoires et Contes du Temps passé. They have the touch of an intelligent child, writing down what he has heard told in plain language by plain people." "But, if the little boy thus furnished the sketch, it is indubitable that the elderly academician and beau esprit touched it up, here toning down an incident too amazing for French sobriety and logic, there adding a detail of contemporary court manners, or a hit at some foible or vanity of men."

—WILLIAM H. WHITMORE, in "Memoir of Perrault," in the book, "The Original Mother Goose's Melody."

In Holland Now

Over Holland a slow sure rain is falling,
A long sweet drink the bloemenvelden take,
Hyacinth and tulip and jonquil
And daffodil radiantly wake.

O blest necessity whereby I go
Afoot and slowly through the glistening lane
To the lark's song, and the great clean scent
Of numberless narcissi in the rain.

A. E. JOHNSON.

ANCIENT buildings, like antique furniture, have a "handmade" appearance. The structure has been assembled member by member, with leisurely and loving care by small groups of artisans, often members of the same family, rather than by workers organized in unions, with barely a human link between. As an armchair is rubbed by horny hands, twisted into the service of successive generations, stained, chipped and strained by irresponsible youngsters, so these old timber and plaster dwellings are handled by the elements and settle warped, seared and begrimed, into position by roadside, waterside and elsewhere.

One place which bears the mark of ages is Old Bristol, one of the most historic towns in Britain. It was from this "Imperial City" that John Cabot, his son and a crew of eighteen men embarked under the authority of King Henry VII, "to seek out, discover and find" lands hitherto unknown—the momentous expedition which marked the discovery of North America in 1497. The city also bears the honor of being the first to be constituted a county of itself outside London. This was granted by charter of Edward III in 1393.

The etching, here reproduced, shows a part of King Street, including that famous specimen of seventeenth-century architecture, "Ye Landogar Inn." Here, it is said, is the scene of the opening chapters of "Treasure Island." Not far distant is the Quayside where lay a "great multitude of ships of all sizes and rigs and nations." One can picture "the nut-brown, blue-coated sailors with their tarry pigtails, rings in their ears and whiskers curled in ringlets, swaggering along or hanging aloft to threads that seemed no thicker than a spider's." Yonder on the glistening waters lies the "Hispaniola," and away across the rough, gray wastes one voyages with Captain Smollett, Long John Silver and the rest to the Island of Treasure, and so through all the thrill of this immortal story of adventure. Today, the scene is completely transformed. The forest of rope and timber, masts, stays and yards, have practically disappeared, and docks have been made accessible to steamers of deepest draught. Now smoke, steam and steel, funnels and wireless aerials have taken their places.

The gateway to the West of England is more important than ever—and "the smell of tar and salt" lingers still.

"Tiptoe Upon a Little Hill"

I stood tiptoe upon a little hill,
The air was cooling, and so very still
That the sweet buds which with a modest pride
Pull droopingly, in slanting curve aside,
Their scantly-leaved and finely tapering stems,
Had not yet lost those starry diadems
Caught from the early sobbing of the morn.
The clouds were pure and white as flocks new shorn,
And fresh from the clear brook; sweetly they slept
On the blue fields of heaven, and then there crept
A little noiseless noise among the leaves,
Born of the very sigh that silence heaves:
For not the faintest motion could be seen
Of all the shades that slanted o'er the green.
There was wide wand'ring for the greediest eye
To peer about upon variety;
Far round the horizon's crystal air to skim,
And trace the dwindled edgings of its brim;
To picture out the quaint and curious bending
Of a fresh woodland alley, never-ending;
Or by the bowery clefts, and leafy shelves,
Guess where the jaunty streams refresh themselves.
I gazed awhile, and felt as light and free
As though the fanning wings of Mercury
Had played upon my heels: I was lighthearted,
And many pleasures to my vision started;
So I straightway began to pluck a posey
Of luxuries bright, milky, soft, and rosy.

—JOHN KEATS. Poems.

Gemeenzaamheid met het Goede

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

INDIEN men vroeg: met wat zijt gij het gemeenzaamst, met het goede of met het kwade? zouden vele menschen antwoorden: met het kwade. De menschelijke ondervindingen van zeer velen zijn inderdaad van dien aard geweest, dat zij het kwade als de meest voorkomende eigenschap van hun leven zijn gaan beschouwen. Ziekte, zonde, armoede, verschillende soorten van disharmonie, deze alle leiden hen blijkbaar tot die gevolgtrekking. En dat er veel ellende in de wereld schijnt te zijn, kan niemand ontkennen.

Maar weinigen hebben ooit aan de mogelijkheid gedacht om langs wetenschappelijken weg een verandering te brengen in hunne menschelijke ondervindingen. Het algemeen oordeel is, dat een ieder maar zoo goed mogelijk moet samvaarden wat tot hem komt. En dikwijls heeft men zich aan de aanslagen van het kwade onderworpen in de veronderstelling, dat zij door God gezonden waren; dat zij feitelijk eene uiting van Zijn wil waren en daarom niet al te nauw op de keper beschouwd mogen worden.

Een inzicht, dat lijnrecht daar tegenover staat, wordt geleerd in de Christelijke Wetenschap (Christian Science). In het leerboek, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, heeft Mrs. Eddy verklaard (blz. 234): „Wij moeten meer gemeenzaam worden met het goede dan met het kwade, en evenzeer op onze hoede zijn voor verkeerde voorstellingen als wij onze deuren grendelen tot bescherming tegen dieven en moordenaars." Wanneer de leerling van deze Wetenschap er naar streeft om „meer gemeenzaam met het goede dan met het kwade" te worden, zal hij waarschijnlijk ondervinden, dat dit proces zoowel eenen algeheelen ommekeer in zijnen geestelijken gezichtskring als in zijnen gedachtengang meebrengt. De Christelijke Wetenschap leert, dat verkeerde voorstellingen verantwoordelijk zijn voor de kwade gebeurtenissen in de menschelijke ervaringen, en deze Wetenschap heeft duizenden bezield om hoogere levensdoeleinden te zoeken en te vinden, door hen op te wekken tot het besef, dat als zij de poging aanwenden, zij verkeerde voorstellingen kunnen verwerpen en aldus de onharmonische gevolgen er van kunnen afwenden. Zoo doende verkrijgen zij eene gewaarwording van macht en heerschappij over hunne aangelegenheden, welke alles wat zij tevoren gekend hadden overtreft.

Eene grondleerstelling in de Christelijke Wetenschap is, dat het kwade onwerkelijk is. Hoewel dit voor sommigen verbazingwekkend mag schijnen, is het toch in overeenstemming met de leeringen van Christus Jesus, wiens geheele bediening gebaseerd was op de waarheid van de alomtegenwoordigheid en almacht van den Geest, het goede. En als de Geest de eenige werkelijke tegenwoordigheid en macht is, hoe kan dan het kwade zich de tegenwoordigheid en macht van het oneindige goede aanmatigen? Sprekende van „den duivel", of het kwade, zeide Jesus tot zijne discipelen: „Die was een menschenmoorder van den beginne, en is in de waarheid niet staande gebleven; want geene waarheid is in hem. Wanneer hij de leugen spreekt, zoo spreekt hij uit zijn eigen, want hij is een leugenaar en de vader der leugen." En hoeveel werkelijkheid is er in eene leugen?

Gemeenzaamheid met het goede komt dus, wanneer gemeenzaamheid met het kwade verdwijnt. En dat zal plaats vinden naarmate de aanspraken van het kwade met goed gevolg bestreden worden op den grondslag, dat zij niet werkelijk zijn. Zoodoende wordt beseft, dat Jezus doelde op een demonstreerbaar feit, toen hij verklaarde: „Het Koninkrijk Gods is binnen ulieden." Wanneer men bekend wordt met het goede, zal harmonie erkend worden als de natuurlijke gemoedstoestand, en zal men inzien, dat de eenige reden waarom het kwade werkelijk scheen, is gelegen in de omstandigheid dat de valsche verklaringen van de stoffelijke zintuigen onvoorwaardelijk aangenomen werden. Dat zulk een aannemen niet verstandig is blijkt, wanneer men bedenkt, dat gelijk bekend is, de getuigenissen van de stoffelijke zintuigen in zoo vele opzichten onbetrouwbaar zijn. Bijvoorbeeld, de zon schijnt „op te komen", terwijl het de aarde is die beweegt: en verder schijnt de aarde vlak te zijn, terwijl wij weten dat zij rond is.

Toen de waarheid omtrent zulke welbekende gevallen als deze was ontdekt, werd de getuigenis van de zinnen terechtgewezen. Evenzoo ondervindt men, dat wanneer de waarheid betreffende de werkelijkheid van het goede en de onwerkelijkheid van het kwade begrepen en toegepast wordt, tweedracht plaats maakt voor harmonie. Als dit eenmaal bewezen is het geval te zijn, worden natuurlijk pogingen in het werk gesteld tot het grondvesten van het goede in het bewustzijn. Dan wordt de noodzakelijkheid van op Uwe hoede te zijn voor verkeerde voorstellingen op de juiste waarde geschat.

In eene zinsnede op bladzijde 392 van *Science and Health* vestigt Mrs. Eddy de aandacht op de noodzakelijkheid van controle over onzen bewustzijnstoestand te verkrijgen in de volgende klinkende woorden: „Bewaak de deur van Uwe gedachten," schrijft zij. „Als gij alleen dergelijke gevolgtrekkingen binnen laat zooals gij aan den lijve tot uiting gebracht wenscht te zien, zult gij Uzelf harmonisch regeeren." Het zal niet lang duren, voordat iedereen, die eerlijk en oprecht streeft om deze leerstelling na te leven, duidelijk ervaart, dat eene dergelijke handelwijze inderdaad eene zoodanige gemeenzaamheid met het goede totstandbrengt, dat het kwade hoe langer hoe meer faalt aan onze attentie zijne valsche aanspraken op werkelijkheid en macht op te dringen.

Op deze wijze wordt de waarheid in de gedachte vastgelegd dat een ieder de onvervreemdbare bekwaamheid en het onvervreemdbare recht heeft om zijne erfenis als de zoon van God te bewijzen. En daarbij ziet hij de noodzakelijkheid in voortdurend op zijne hoede te zijn ten einde te voorkomen, dat het kwade vasten voet in zijn bewustzijn verkrijgt. Zoodoende zal hij ten slotte zoo gemeenzaam met het goede worden, dat het voortdurend weerspiegeld wordt in zijne ervaringen.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Comcotschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

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by

MARY BAKER EDDY

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

MARKET AGAIN INFLUENCED BY DROP IN RAILS

New Lows for Some of Leading Carriers—Steel Weak

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Stocks made a dismal start on the last month of the second quarter today, slumping to new lows for the bear market.

Finding nothing in the news over the extended week-end to revive its low spirits, the market was rather easily influenced by a fresh break in the rails. Pivotal industrials and utilities fought off the trend for a time during the first hour, but finally gave way before the sharp markdowns in many of the carrier issues.

Stock prices gave way before steady and more active selling. Leading shares were pushed to new lows for the bear market, with losses ranging from 2 to 5 points or more.

United States Steel dropped more than 4, and American Telephone's extreme decline exceeded 5.

New York Central and Baltimore & Ohio were down about 5, Atchison nearly 10, and Southern Pacific and Illinois Central 3. General Motors was heavily sold in the afternoon, breaking two points.

General Electric lost a similar amount.

Sales exceeded 3,000,000 shares.

There had been hope that the market might shuffle off some of its despondency over the week-end, for a double holiday sometimes serves to restore confidence. Opening quotations, however, were lower and although a fair degree of steadiness appeared after the accumulation of selling orders had been executed, the list was unable to ignore the pressure against the carrier issues.

Extreme Pessimism Unwarranted

Trade and economic reviews, as well as privately expressed opinions of individual observers, found nothing in the industrial situation that should make for ultra-pessimism. Business it is held in many quarters, has been showing seasonal slackness, but so far there are no indications that the spring gains will be more than lost. Early summer always finds trade running into dullness. The difference this year, of course, is that the existing level is so low.

One encouraging point emphasized by some bankers and business men is that supply has been brought to a much closer relationship to demand. Inventories have been cut to a favorable basis, and the stocks of "distress" merchandise that had been piled up a year ago have been sharply reduced.

It is apparent, nevertheless, that the summer is likely to be quiet. The fact that the autumn seasonal pickup in most lines is normally less lively than the spring improvement is doubtless an influence contributing to the current wave of speculative despair. Furthermore, second quarter earnings will be coming along in a few weeks, and the market apparently is doing its best to discount them.

Interest in the bond market focused on the announcement of the $800,000,000 long-term loan which Wall Street believes will be strongly supported. The amount of money seeking employment here is enormous .and the coupon rate offered by the Government is well above the return available on short-term securities, also, it is somewhat higher than the yield on outstanding Treasury obligations.

There was no change in the credit markets, call money renewing at 1½ per cent.

Government Bonds Feature

The attention of the bond market today was focussed on the offering of the new Treasury 3¼ per cent bonds.

There was general agreement among dealers that Secretary Mellon could have sold a much larger amount than the $800,000,000 which he offered, especially as a maximum of $325,000,000 of maturing certificates of indebtedness are expected in exchange for equal amounts of the new bonds.

In other words, it is possible that only $475,000,000 in new capital will be required in the operation. Some bankers are of the opinion that the New York Federal Reserve district alone could absorb the offering. The 3¼ per cent rate on the new issue is somewhat higher than the yield on outstanding Government issues, which will facilitate its distribution and tend to keep the market for Government obligations favorable. An oversubscription of the issue is expected in Wall Street.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, June 1—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red		$ .93⅞	$1.28¼
Corn, 2 yellow	.68⅞	.68½	.96⅝
Oats, 2 white	.39	.39	.54½
Flour	4.75	4.65	6.15
Beef, family	15.25	15.50	26.00
Pork	32.00	23.00	32.00
Lard	.0825	.0815	.1060
Cotton, mid-up	.0850	.0885	.1610
Zinc	.0325	.0332½	.0465
Iron	17.26	17.26	20.76
Steel, bil Pitt	29.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.08½	.08¾	.13
Rubber	.0637½	.0675	.1487½
Tin	.2250	.2325	.3125
Sugar	.0435	.0435	.0470
Lead	.0375	.0375	.0550
Print cloth	.0375	.0400	.0525

RECALLS EMPLOYEES

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1 (AP)—The West Albany shops of the New York Central Railroad today recalled to work 1700 men who were laid off two weeks ago. An accumulation of locomotive repair work was credited with the demand for labor. The men will work on a five-day week plan.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK

Stocks: Weak; leaders lose 2 to 5 points.

Bonds: Weak; rails break.

Curb: Weak; oils lead decline.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta again at new low.

Cotton: Lower; weak cables and favorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; commission house selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; forecast rain northwest and large deliveries.

Corn: Easy; reports planting completed.

Cattle: Steady to higher.

Hogs: Steady to strong.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	June 1	May 29
14¼	7		Abitibi	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	4	
52	18	.60	Abitibi pf	200	18	18	18		
38	25		Ab & Straus	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	30	
23½	11¾	1	Adams Ex	2400	12½	12	12	13	
23½	18	1.40	Addressograph	200	18½	18½	18½	19	
11¾	5½		Adv-Rumely	200	5½	5½	5½		
1	½		Ahumada	200	½	½	½		
109¾	70¾	.3	Air Reduc	2900	74¼	70¾	71¾	74⅝	
18¾	7	.40	Alaska Jun	18600	18	16½	17	16¾	
8½	5½		Albany PWP	100	6½	6½	6½		
12¾	4¼		Alleghany	18700	5¼	4¼	4¼		
59½	32	3½	Alleghany pf	400	32½	32½	32½	33¼	
30	21¾	3½	Allegh pf xw	100	21¾	21¾	21¾		
10	4		Alliance R	100	4	4	4		
182¾	103¾	8	Allied Chem	8700	106½	103¾	104	106¼	
136	122	7	Allied Ch pf	100	122½	122½	122½	123¼	
42¾	20¼	2	Allis-Chal	1100	21¾	20¾	20¾	21	
18¾	1		AL Port Cem	300	1	1	1		
23	15¾	2	Amerada	2400	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼	
62¾	35¾	.3†	Am Bk Note	200	37	37	37	36	
39¾	12⅝		Am Ag Ch of Del	900	13¼	12⅝	13¼	13¼	
17⅛	8		Am Beet S pf	80	9¼	8¾	8¾		
38	27½	2.40	Am Brake	400	28	28	28¼	27	
134⅜	115	7	Am Brake pf	110	115	115	115	117½	
12⅜	6		Am Br Boy	1300	7	6	6	7¼	
63	31	7	Am Br By pf	80	54	50½	50½	54	
129¾	92¼	5†	Am Can	48300	95⅝	92¼	93½	95	
152½	145	7	Am Can pf	100	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¼	
38¾	18	3	Am Car & F	100	17	17	17	17⅛	
86	64½	7	Am Car pf	100	64½	64½	64½	65	
87	67	7	Am Chain pf	300	67	67	67		
48⅜	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	1200	40½	39¼	39½	40¾	
21¼	11	1.40	Am Colotype	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾	
14½	5⅞		Am Com Alc	400	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾	
16	8¼	1	Am En Til	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
33½	18½		Am European	400	19	18½	18½		
51⅜	22¼	.80	Am & FPw	17300	24½	22¾	22⅝	23⅞	
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	700	75½	75	75	76	
100	85½	7	Am & FP 7	400	85½	85½	85½	89	
10⅜	6¼		Am Hawaii	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	
8	1⅜		Am Hide	100	4	4	4		
30	10½		Am Hide pf	300	18	16¼	16¼	18¼	
31⅜	18¼	3	Am Ice	2900	21	21	21		
26	10¼		Am Ln Corp	2900	12	10¼	10½	11⅜	
1½	½		Am La Fr	100	½	½	½		
30¾	14¼	1	Am Loco	400	14½	14¼	14¼		
23¾	8⅝		Am Metals	200	9	8¾	8¾	10¼	
10½	5		Am Nat G pf	100	6	6	6	5	
64⅞	32¼	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1900	37½	32¼	32¼	36	
102	87½	6	Am P & L 6	400	90	89¾	89¾	87½	
85	78	4	Am P&L pf A	400	78½	78	78½		
85	75¾	5	Am P&L pf st	700	76¾	75½	75¾		
21½	11½	.60	Am Rdiat	8300	10¼	11½	12¼	11⅞	
12⅜	5		Am Repub	400	5½	5	5	½	
37⅜	16¼		Am Roll Mill	900	17	16¼	16⅜	16¼	
66	47¼	5	Am Saf Raz	400	48½	47¼	47⅝	49	
42	32	5	Am Ship Bld	150	32	32	32		
102¾	85	6	Am Smelt 2pf	100	85	85	85		
58½	26	4	Am Smelt	4500	27¾	26	26	27¾	
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt pf	200	118¼	118¼	118¼	119	
4½	1¾		Am Solvents	500	2	2	2		
31¼	11½	3	Am Stl Fnd	2700	12¾	11½	11½	12¾	
113	102½	7	Am Stl F pf	50	103½	102½	102½		
48¼	37	2½§	Am Stores	200	40	40	40		
60	42¾	5	Am Sugar	400	45½	44½	44½	45½	
106	100	7	Am Sugar pf	400	100	99¾	99¾	100½	
201¾	159½	9	Am Tel&T	44000	164¾	159½	159½	164¾	
138½	117½	7	Am Tobacco	1200	118¼	118¼	118¼	119	
4½	1¾		Am Type Fdrs	500	2	2	2		
31¼	11½	3	Am Wat Wks	2700	12¾	11½	11½	12¾	
79	41	3	Am WW pf	200	41	40	40		
11⅞	6		Am Wool	200	6½	6	6	6¾	
39½	21		Am Wool pf	200	25	21¾	22½	26	
8¾	3⅞		Am Zinc	100	4	4	4		
43¾	21⅝	1½	Anaconda	24000	22¾	21¾	21¾	22¾	
31	20	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	21½	20	20		
19½	9½		Andes Cop	1200	10	9½	9½		
18	8		Arch Dan	1400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾	
72	36	7	Armour D pf	200	40	36	36	40	
4½	1⅛		Arm Ill A	600	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1		Arm Ill B	2600	1	1	1		
47	10¼		Arm Ill pf	300	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7½	3⅜		Arnold Cons	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
20½	14	1.60	Art Metals	300	14½	14	14	15	
28⅜	5¾	2†	Asso Apparel	900	7¼	6¾	6¾	7¼	
29⅜	13¼	2†	Asso Dry G	1400	17¾	17¼	17¼		
84	80	7	Asso OG 2jpf	100	80½	80½	80½		
31	20½	2	Asso Oil	40	20½	20½	20½		
208¼	135⅞	10	Atchison	43200	140	135⅛	135⅞	145¾	
108¾	102½	5	Atchison pf	1200	105	104	104	105½	
120	80	7	Atl Coast L	200	80	80	80	85	
23⅝	11⅞	1	Atl Refin	2200	12⅞	11⅞	11⅝	13⅜	
54	30½	4	Atlas Pwd	1200	33	32½	32½	33¾	
13½	7	1§	Atlas Stores	300	7	7	7		
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	17500	158	141¼	142½	157⅛	
24⅞	19½	3	Austin N A	10	20½	20½	20½	19½	
2¾	1		Auto Sales	100	1	1	1		
6⅛	3		Aviation	3600	3½	3½	3½	3¾	

—B—

27⅞	9½	1¾	Baldwin	400	10¾	9½	9½	11⅜	
104½	85	7	Baldwin pf	300	85	85	85	85	
87⅞	44⅞	8	Balt & Ohio	5700	47½	44½	45	50	
80½	67¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	67¼	67¼	67¼	68¼	
14½	6	1	Barnsdall A	5200	6½	6	6¾	6¾	
81	54¾	4	Beatrice	4200	58	54¾	55	59	
111	108	7	Beatrice pf	100	108¼	108¼	108¼		
62	45	3	Beechnut	1900	46¼	45	45	46¼	
4	1¾		Belding H	900	2	1¾	1¾	2	
25½	15	1	Bendix	500	16	15	15	15¾	
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	1200	34¾	33¼	33¾	34⅜	
152½	145	7	Beth Steel	5600	148¾	148¾	148¾	149¾	
108¾	100¼	7	Beth Steel pf		106⅞	106¼	106¼	106½	
29	16½	1½	Blaw Knox	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16½	
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	1200	26¾	25	25	27	
76½	35	3†	Borden	7200	51¾	47	48½	51	
30¾	15¼	1	Borg Warner	2500	16½	15¾	15¾	16¾	
22¾	8½	1½§	BBriggs	6000	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	9½	
24½	15	2	Briggs & Str	700	15¾	15	15	15⅞	
69¾	56	5§	Bkyn Man T	1400	57½	56¾	56¾	57½	
94½	85¾	6	Bkyn Man pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½	
10¾	8		Bkyn-Queen	400	8¼	8	8½	8¼	
58	51¾	5	Bkyn-Queen pf	400	55	54½	54½		
129¾	99	5	Bkyn Un G	600	100¼	99¼	99¼	101½	
9½	3		Bruns Term	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
20⅞	12	1	Bucyrus	400	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾	
114	110¾	7	Bucyrus pf	50	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	
34⅞	21¾	2½	Bucy cv pf	200	23	23	23	23	
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	200	3½	2½	2½	3¼	
13	7¼	1	Budd Wheel	200	9	9	9	8	
15¾	9½	1†	Bulova Watch	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾	
32¼	19½	5§	Burroughs	200	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¾	
31	17	2½	Bush Term	200	20	20	20	20¼	
104	70	7	Bush T deb	10	71½	71½	71½	70¼	
20⅝	10		Butterick	100	10	10	10		
69¾	24⅜		Buttes	1300	26½	24½	24½	27¼	

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Pack	200	22	21¾	21¾	22	
13⅜	5⅜		Callahan	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16⅜	11¼	1	Campbell	200	11	10¾	10¾	11⅜	
43⅜	26¼		Calu & Ariz	200	26½	26¼	26¼	27	
11⅜	5½	2	Calu & Hecla	200	6	5½	5½	5⅞	
43	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	200	39	37½	37½	39	
45⅜	24⅝	1¼	*Can Pac	1300	26¼	25¼	25¼	26⅜	
25	17¾	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	20¼	20	20¼		
131½	61¾	6	Case Thresh	1700	66¼	61¾	62⅞	65½	
116	95	7	Case Th pf	10	100	100	100		
52½	21⅞	3	Caterpillar	200	23¼	22	22	23¼	
4	2⅝		Cav-Dobbs	30	3	2¾	2¾		
13¾	4½		Celotex ct	200	4½	4½	4½	5	
37¾	14		Celotex pf	10	14	14	14	15½	
24¾	14	1½	Cen Aguirre	200	18	18	18	18¾	
230	165	8†	Cen of NJ	600	175	170	170		
6¼	2½		Century Rib	100	4	4	4		
30⅛	15¼	1½	Cerro de P	200	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15¾	
23¼	7⅞		Checker Cab	200	8¾	7⅞	8	9	
54⅛	28¼	3	Ches Corp	1700	29½	28¾	28¼	29¾	
46½	27¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	2000	29¾	27¾	27¾	30	
25¾	¾		Chi & Alton	200	1	1	1		
7¾	4⅛		Chi Gt West	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
26¾	16¾		Chi Gt W pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾	
8⅞	3⅜		Chi M&SP	700	4½	3⅜	3⅜	4¾	
15⅜	5¼		Chi M&SP pf	700	8⅝	5¼	5¾	6⅝	
45½	26¼	4	*Chi & NW	200	27½	25¼	25¼	28⅝	
15½	6½		Chi Pneu	400	7	7	7	7¼	
35	16		Chi Pneu pf	100	16⅞	16½	16½	17	
65½	23⅛	5	Chi RI	400	25	23½	23½	25	
90	50	6	Chi RI 6%	200	56	50	50	50	
101	50	7	Chi RI 7%	300	54	50	51	50	
25¾	13¾	1	Chrysler	4700	16½	13¾	14	16	
90	77½	6½	City Ice pf	50	83¾	83¾	83¾		
4⅜	2⅝		City Stores	400	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	2¾	
34½	24	3	Cluett Pbdy	100	25½	25½	25½	25½	
10¼	8¼		Col Bea Oil	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
170	136⅜	6	Coca Cola	200	139¾	136⅜	136⅜	138	
50½	41½	2½	Col Palm	200	43¾	43½	43½		
17⅜	9		Collins&A	200	10¾	10½	10½	11	
78	71	7	Collins&A pf	200	75	75	75		
15¾	10¼		Colo F&I	400	12	10¼	10¼	11⅜	
40	24⅝	3	Colo South	100	24¾	24⅝	24⅝		
41	30	5	Colum Gas	3100	34	32¾	32¾	25	
109½	100⅞	6	Col Gas pf A	200	101½	101	101	102½	
111⅜	56¾	5§	Col Carbon	200	61	56¼	56¼	62	
16⅜	7	¾	Col Graph	500	7¾	7	7	7¾	
8¼	6⅞		Col Graph ct	100	7	6⅞	6⅞		
23¼	13	2	Com Cred	200	16	15½	16	16¼	
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	100	82½	82½	82½	83	
35⅞	31	3	Com Cred A	100	31	31	31	31	
90	82	6	Com Inv cv pf	300	84½	84¼	84¼	94½	
34	22	2	Comlnv Tr	1200	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
8	2⅞		Com Inv war	400	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞		
21½	11	1	Com Sol	200	11⅜	11	11¼	11⅜	
12	7	.40	Commwlth So	7800	7⅝	7	7	7⅛	
100⅜	91½	6	Comm So dpf	200	94	93¾	93¾	94	
123¾	67¾		Congoleum	200	8¾	8½	8⅝	9	
14	4½		Con Film	200	4½	4½	4½	5	
18⅞	11½	2	Con Film pf	200	13¾	11½	11½	13¾	
109⅝	82½	4	Con Gas	700	86¾	83⅞	83⅞	86¾	
105⅜	101½	5	Con Gas pf	300	104¾	104	104½	105	
15½	12½	1	Con2Yaund	300	13⅜	12¾	13¼	12⅞	
42½	26	6	Con Ry C pf	200	26	26	26	26	
1¾	¼		Con Textile	200	⅝	½	½	⅝	
30	9⅝		Cont Bak A	300	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10⅜	
3⅝	1½		Cont Bak B	400	1½	1½	1½		
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Bak pf	300	51⅞	50	51	51⅜	
62¾	44½	2½	Cont Can	200	45⅞	44½	44½	45⅜	
105⅜	101½	5	Cont Dis Fib	300	3½	3½	3½	10	
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Ins	1300	36⅝	34	34½	36⅞	
4½	2½		Cont Motors	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
12	5¼		Cont Oil	1300	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	6¼	
12	3½		Cont Shares	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	5	
106⅜	56	3§	Corn Prod	1500	57⅝	56	56¼	57½	
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	50	149¾	149¾	149¾		
18	6¼		Coty	1100	7¾	6¼	6¼	7⅜	
34½	27	2†	Cream of Wh	100	27⅜	27¼	27½	27½	
19⅝	12¼		Crex Carpet	200	13⅜	12¾	12¾	12¼	
38¼	18¾	2.40	Crown Cork	200	26½	18¾	20¾	27	
34¾	30	2.70	Crown Corp pf	100	30	30	30		
63	31½		Crucible	400	34½	32	32¾	33¾	
3⅝	⅝		Cuba Cane pf	300	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅞	
5¾	2½		Cub Am S	200	2¾	2½	2½	2½	
35	19½		Cub Am S pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19¾	
48¾	34⅞	4	Cudahy	200	38	38	38	39	
100	73¼	4	Curtis Pub	400	74	73¼	74	74½	
118⅝	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	200	114⅝	114¼	114½		
5⅞	2¼		Curtiss Wr	1200	3⅜	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
8½	3⅝		Curtiss Wr A	600	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3¾	
41	20		Cutler	100	20	20	20	30	

—D—

23	10¼		Davison	200	10¼	10	10	10¼	
22	20	1.40	Deere pf	100	20½	20	20	20	
157¼	114½	9	Del & Hud	300	116⅞	114½	115	116½	
102	50	4	Del Lac&W	400	52¼	50	50	53	
45⅜	16½		Deny RG pf	100	18	18	18	18½	
195	145	8	Det Edison	200	153	145	145	154⅝	
23	14⅞		Diamond M	200	17⅞	16¾	16¾	17¾	
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	200	26	26	26	26	
11⅝	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1700	12	11¼	12	11¼	
24	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	1200	17	17	17	18	
107	71¼	4§	Dupont	9500	74½	71¾	72	74⅜	
124	118¾	6	Dupont deb	100	122¼	122½	122¼	122½	
107	77⅜	8	Duplan S pf	30	104	104	104		

—E—

13¼	6¾		Eastern RM	200	7	6¾	6¾		
185¾	125¼	5†	East Kodak	500	129¾	125¼	125½	129¾	
134½	128¼	6	East Kod pf	10	133	133	133		
21⅞	10¼	1.60	Eaton Axle	300	11	10⅝	10⅝	11¾	
11¾	3¼		Elfingon	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞	
69	35½		Elfingon pf	100	56⅜	56¾	56⅝		
74⅝	34¾	6	Elec Auto L	500	36	34¾	34¾	36½	
4½	2		Elec Boat	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	2¾	
60⅝	30⅛	1	Elec P&L	3000	33⅝	30½	30½	33¼	
108⅛	100	7	Elec P&L pf	300	100¼	100	100	101	
66	49⅞	5	Elec Sto Bat	100	52¼	49⅞	49⅞	52⅜	
10	6	2	Emporium	30	8	8	8		
41	30	5	End John	200	31½	31½	31½		
113	102½	7	End John pf	10	104½	104½	104½		
49	30¼	2.40	Eng PS	200	32	30½	30½	34	
35⅜	27½	2½	Equit Bldg	100	28	28	28		
16⅜	7		Erie	400	15½	14½	14⅝	15	
45½	27	4	Erie 1pf	100	27	27	27	27	
40½	17½	4	Erie 2pf	300	20⅜	17¼	17¼	21	

8¾	4½	.40	Hans Auto L	300	4½	4½	4½		

—F—

39¾	16	1.60	Fairb Morse	400	17	16⅜	16¾		
36	18½		Fed Dept St	200	21	20½	20½	21¾	
49⅞	30	1½§	Fed L&Tr	200	30	30	30		
80	35		Fed M&S	100	35	35	35	35	
7¾	3	.40	Fed Motor T	100	3	3	3		
20	10⅛	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜	
56½	37⅛	2.80	Fidelity Ins	1900	39¾	37⅛	37⅞	39¾	
19¾	13	1	Firestone	700	16⅛	16	16⅛		
63	58¼	6	Firestone pf	400	59	57⅞	57⅞	59¾	
55	41	2½	First Unit Bk	400	44	43	43	48½	
½	⅛		Fisk Rubber	1800	⅛	⅛	⅛		
3	1		Fisk Rub 1jf	10	1¼	1¼	1¼		
35½	24	1½	Florsheim S	300	34¼	34	34	34	
33	22	2	Foster & Wh	2300	31¼	28	31½	32⅝	
13½	11		Fourth Nat Inv	1300	11	11	11	12¾	
38⅝	11¾	4	Fox A	13900	18	14	15	13	
43¼	24	3	Freeport Tx	2100	25	24	24½	35¼	

—G—

6⅝	3		Gabriel A	100	3	3	3		
60	45	6	Gamewell	100	46	45	45	47½	
7⅞	4⅛

RATE OF STEEL OUTPUT SHOWS FURTHER DROP

Prices Firm in Middle West—Specialty Shops Busy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, June 1—The pace of the steel industry has been declining more abruptly during the last two weeks. Operations are at 41 per cent of capacity on an average contrasted with 57 per cent at the peak of March and 81 per cent for the peak of 1930.

Some falling-off in business has been noted among those lines which had been the best consumers of steel. Purchasing by the automobile industry is lighter. Whereas it had been predicted that May automobile production would exceed that of April by a considerable margin, it now looks as though it will be shown statistically that May just about held its own.

Awards of fabricated structural steel for the country as a whole have fallen off the last few weeks.

It is perhaps refreshing in these times, however, to dwell upon the more favorable aspects of the situation. Steel prices are firm in the main in the middle West, the chief weakness having been in the East. Though structural steel has fallen off for the country as a whole, a good run of business continues in the Chicago and Philadelphia districts.

Tin Plate Output High

Tin plate operations are slightly under 70 per cent of capacity, which is a very satisfactory performance, though, of course, a high rate for this time of year is seasonal. Demand for steel pipe has been better in the last week or two. An award of 35,000 tons of pipe for a water line at San Francisco was made to a western steel company.

Orders for concrete reinforcing bars during the last week amounted to more than 12,000 tons, the largest total in several weeks. Another encouraging factor is that all iron and steel being bought is for immediate requirements. There is little surplus stock of steel in the hands of manufacturing consumers.

The iron and steel jobbers report that sales during May held up to those of April, which is also a cheerful consideration because of the cosmopolitan character of the jobbing business. In some cases jobbers in the middle West sold more steel in May than during the preceding month.

Specialty Shops Busy

Also included in the brighter side of the steel picture are the good shipments of pig iron last month. One leading iron merchant, with branches in several cities, reports that May shipments held up to those of April and that April had been the best month of the year to date. This would imply a good consumption of iron.

There are certain specialty shops which are working close to full capacity. These are companies, for instance, which make automatic voting machines, or makers of razor blade vending machines, etc. These instances are the most conspicuous favorable happenings.

One of the principal price changes of the week was the reduction by $1 a ton in the price of basic pig iron in the Valley market tributary to Pittsburgh. Sales were made at $15.50 to $16 a ton, contrasted with the former official price of $17.

The principal pig iron business in the east is among New England consumers. A Connecticut malleable iron company is in the market for 1000 tons of malleable pig iron. A textile machine maker in Massachusetts bought 1000 tons of iron and a heating equipment maker in the western part of that State is credited with having purchased 1500 tons. Further inquiry is expected from a New England maker of valves and fittings and from another textile machinery manufacturer.

Copper at New Low

Pig iron has suffered smaller declines in price than most items in the steel industry, and this is probably because iron was less inflated in 1929. The iron trade is doing many drastic things to effect economies, however.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals have been declining for the most part. Copper has sold in a small way at 8⅜c a pound and in large quantities at 8½c, the lowest quotations on record. About 25,000 tons was sold during the week, the best business in May.

Tin has sold at 22¾c a pound, the lowest price since 1889. Zinc fell off $1 a ton to 3.25c a pound, the former low for this year. Only lead has been steady among the major metals, selling at 3.75c a pound, New York, and 3.60c, East St. Louis.

Silver has dipped to 26 cents an ounce, which is close to the low for all time. Antimony has been selling at 6⅜c a pound, duty paid, also a new low.

PARIS BOURSE IRREGULAR

PARIS, June 1—The Bourse showed a decided downward drift due to uncertainty of the political situation, especially on expectancy of withdrawals of French funds from Germany coinciding with Bruening's visit to Chequers, as on similar instances in the past Friday the pessimistic atmosphere was unexpectedly lifted after the Laval Cabinet obtained a large majority in the Chamber and announcement of decision of the Austrian Government to guarantee all liabilities of the Creditanstalt. Better disposition in London, Berlin and New York also had a favorable influence.

BROWN SHOE PROFIT

Brown Shoe Company, Incorporated, reports for the six months ended April 30, 1931, net profits of $568,003 after all charges including taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.73 a share on 252,000 shares of no-par common. This compares with net for the like six months a year ago of $598,271, equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.83 a share on the common.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT

NEW YORK, June 1—The Stock Exchange membership of D. H. Ellis has been posted for transfer to Casimir de Rham for $210,000.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 7:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Adams Express 4s '48	97½	96¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	99¾	99⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	99	98
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	96	95½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅜
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103½	103½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	98	98
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	77⅜	76⅞
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	99¾	99½
Amer Inter 5½s '49	87½	86½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	127⅛	126¾
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅜	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅛	108⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	108⅝	108⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅜	110⅛
Amer WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	64	63
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	75
Armour & Co of el 5½s '43	61	60
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94⅛	94⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100⅛	100⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '05	96⅛	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112⅛	111⅝
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	35	35
Atlanta 7s Charl AL 4½s	99	99
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	94⅜	94⅜
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	106⅛	106⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	52	52
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102	102
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
Balt & Ohio 4s reg	91⅞	91⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97½	97½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100¼	98⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	87¼	86⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	101¾	101⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107⅛	107⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	101¼	101⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108	107½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92	92
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¼	113⅛
Ben Ind Loan Corp 6s	98½	98½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103½	103¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¾	104⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¼	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101½	101
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91¼	90½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	111
Bklyn U Gas 5½s n'50	105⅞	105
Buff Gas & El 4½s	106½	106⅜
By Products Coke 5½s '45	100	100
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	93	92¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	102	101⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101¼	101¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	101¾	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103⅜	103¼
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	99⅝	99⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅞	119⅞
Can North deb 7s '40	113	112⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	88	87
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98¾	98¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	106¾	106¼
Can Pacific 5s' 54	103¼	103¼
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	103½	103
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	108¼	108¼
Cen District Tel 5s	105⅝	105⅝
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	95	95
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98¾	97½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	101¾	101¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	36	36
Ches Corp 5s '47	90	90
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	102	101⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	101	101
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99⅞	99⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	100	100
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	104	104
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	72	72
Chicago Gt West 4½s	60½	60⅛
Chicago Ind&SP cv 4½s '32 ct	91¼	91¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	17¼	16¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	53	50
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	79	78⅝
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88	87
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	81⅞	81⅝
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	107	106
Chicago & Nw 4¾s gen	102⅜	101⅞
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	107	107
Chicago & Nw 5½s '26	107¾	107¾
Chicago Railway 5s '27	63	62½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	88⅛	87½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	71⅜	71
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	89⅞	89¾
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	106¼	106¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5s	104⅜	104⅜
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98	97¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¼	104⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106⅝	106⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110¾	110¾
Colonial Oil 6s '39	54½	54
Colo Industrial 5s '34	50	50
Colo & Co 1st rfg 4½s '35	101	101
Columbia Gas&E & Co 5s deb '61	96½	96
Columbia Gas & El 5s '52 Apr	97½	97
Columbia Gas & E 5s '53 May	97⅛	97
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99½	99½
Con Gas 4½s wi	101⅜	101⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	29½	29½
Cons Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	31	30
Container Corp 6s '46	53⅛	52
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	94	94
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	81¾	81¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s wi '49	61	61
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '30	6¾	6¾
Cuba Nor R'ys 5½s '42	30	30
Cuba RR rfg 7½s g '36	34½	34½
Del & Hudson gen 4s '43	89⅛	89⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	103⅜	103⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90⅞	90⅞
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	80	80
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	71	71
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	105	104⅝
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	104½	104½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	108⅞	108½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	89¾	89¾
Dodge Bros rf 6s '40	99	99
El Paso So W 5s	106⅝	105½
Erie RR gen 4s '96	85	85
Erie RR ref 5s '67	72¾	72¾
Erie RR gen lien	71¾	70
Erie RR gen 5s '75	71¾	71¾
Fort Worth & Den 1st	106	106
Gannett 6s '43	75	75
Gen Am Inv 5s '53	86¾	86¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	103⅝	103⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	84	84
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	29¾	28
Goodrich 6s '45	84½	83½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	95½	95½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	87¾	87
Grand Tr Wn Can 7s '40	108½	108½
Great Northern 4½s '61	100	100
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	98½	98½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	97⅛	97⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	113	110⅜
Gulf States Steel 5½s	56	56
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '40	89¼	89
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57	56
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107	107
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	77½	77¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99½	99¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101¾
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅞	102⅞
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106½	105⅞
Ill Central 4¾s '66	73¼	73
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	104	104
Ind Limestone 6s '41	38½	36
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94½	94
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	93½	92⅜
Int Hydro El 6s '44	71	70
Inter Match 5s cv '41	92¼	91½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	88⅞	38⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67¾	65⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	67	66
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	57	55
Inter Rap Transit 7s '32	90⅝	90⅝
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	81	81
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	73	73
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	72	72
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	82	81
Int &G Nor adj 6s '52	50	49
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	78	76½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	62¼	61½
Int Paper 6s '55	43	42
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	68	66
Int Tel & Tel 5s cv '39	87	85
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	77¾	75½
Inv Eq Co Inc 5s A	70	70
Kan City P & L 5½s '61	106	106
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76¾	76¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97½	97½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	98¾	97¾
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93¾	93¾
Kings Co El 4s '49	85	85
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102½	101¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103⅞	103¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101¼	101¼
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	101¾	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	38¼	37
Lehigh NY 4s	94¼	94¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	101	101
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	85¼	85
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	102½	102½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	49⅞	49⅞
Lehigh Val Term 5s	102	102
Lowe's Inc 6s '41	95¾	95¾
Long Island deb 5s '37	102	102
Louis Ark&Tex 5s '69	43	41½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	107½	107½
L&N uni 4s '40	99¼	99¼
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	98	97¼
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	104¼	104¼
L&N 3 StL div '80	69¾	69¾
L&N St Mon col 4s '52	88	88
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53½	53½
Man S W Colo 5s	99½	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	103⅞	103¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '81	103½	103½
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	93	93
Min StP & SSM 6½s	93	93
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88½	88⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	81⅜	81
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	71	71
Mo K & T pl 5s B '62	84½	84½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	57½	56
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	78½	78½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	77¾	77½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	80½	80½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	77½	77½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	79	78
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	65	64
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	89	89
Morris & Essex 4½s 2000	84	84
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	49½	49
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	103	100
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	3¾	2
Newberry 5½s	89	89
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111½	111½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	93	93
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101½	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s N	84¾	83¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103¾	102¼
NYC L 5L con 3½s '98	83¼	83¼
NYC M C col 3½s '98	84	84
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	70¼	70¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A '23	91¼	90½
NY Edison 5s '44	107	107
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	118⅝	118⅝
NY G&ElHP pur m 4s '49	101⅝	101⅝
NY N&H ns deb 4s '50	69½	69½
NY N&H 4s '56	69½	69½
NY N&H 4½s '67	106½	106½
NY N&H cv 6s '48	114⅝	113⅝
NY Out & W gen 4s '55	42	42
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	20½	20½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	106⅝	106⅝
NY Tel deb 5s '49	110⅜	110⅜
NY Tel rfg 4s '41	104⅝	104
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	67½	67½
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	71	71
Niag Falls Pow 6s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Niag Share 5½s '50	83½	83½
Norf & W div 4s '44	89¾	89¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	89¾	89¾
North Am Co 5s '61	99⅝	99⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	102	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '42	103⅝	103⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100⅜	100⅜
Nor Pac 3s D	60½	60⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62	61⅞
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	94	93½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	99⅛	99⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	110⅛	110⅛
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104¼	104¼
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	94	94
Otis Steel 6s '41	89½	89½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	30½	30
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	101
Paramount Pub 6s '47	78	77
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	81¼	80
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56	56
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	93¾	93½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	101⅛	101⅛
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	102½	102½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109	108⅝
Penn-Railroad gold 6½s '36	110	110
Penn Railroad 4½s	96⅛	96⅛
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	80	79
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	88	88
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102⅛	102⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99	98¾
Philadelphia El Co 4½s '67	105	103
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	77¾	77¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	89⅞	87½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101½	101¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '80	96¾	96¾
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	107	107
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	53½	52¾
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	84	84
Pub Svc E&G 4½s' 67	108½	108½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	99	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	79½	79½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101	100⅝
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	96½	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70	69½
St Louis IMS&S 4s R&G div '33	90	89½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	43	43
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	63½	63½
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	73	72
St Louis SW con 4s' 32	68½	68½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s' 43	94½	94½
Seabd All con 5s	10½	10½
Seabd All Fla ry 6s A '35	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	80	80
Shell Union 5s '47	66½	65½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66½	66
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	79	79
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	89½	88½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	100½	100½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	45	45
Smith A O 6½s '33	103	103
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	95¾	95
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5 '41	105½	105½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	102½	102½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	97	96½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	90½	90
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	87¾	85½
Southern Pacific col 5s '49	108¼	106¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99½	99
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	103½	103½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s' 54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99½	99
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	50½	50½
Syracuse Lt 1st 5s' 51	111¼	111¼
Tenn Copper & Ch 6s '44	49½	49½
Tenn Elec Power 5s' 47	107¼	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	98¾	98¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	91¾	91¾
ThirdAve 5s' 37	99	99
Third Ave adj 5s' 60	43	43
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	100¾	100¾
Trumbell Steel 6s' 40	90	90
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104⅝	104⅝
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ret ww	81	80
Union Pacific 1st 4s' 47	101⅜	101⅜
Union Tank Car 6s '37	65	65
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	73	73
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅞	103
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	113⅝	113⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	16½	15
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	70	69
Vera Cruz & P 4½s g '34	34	33½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	32½	32½
Virginia Ry 4¾s B '62	90	90
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104½	104
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅝	101⅝
Walworth 6s '45 ww	40	40
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	38½	38½
West Pa Pow 5s B '63	109¾	109¾
Western Electric 5s '44	106¾	106¾
Western Pacific 5s E '46	74½	74½
Western Union 5s 1 A '50	100	100
Western Union 5s '51	101½	100⅝
Western Union col 5s '38	104½	104
Western Union 5s '60	104½	104
Western Union 5s '00	100½	100½
Wheeling & L Erie con 5s '49	91	91
Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30	100¼	100¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	87	87
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	103½	103½
White Sew Mach 5s '36 ww	37	37
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	90	90
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	53½	53½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97¾	97¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	98	98

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Jun 1	May 29
3½s '47	102.30	102.17	102.17	102.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.13	102.10	102.10	
4th 4¼s '38	104.28	104.24	104.26	104.22
1st 4¼s '32-47	104.17	104.14	104.14	104.21
US 3¾s '43 March	102.22	102.20	102.22	
US 3¾s '43 June	102.22	102.10	102.22	
US 3¾s '47	102.30	102.18	102.30	103.40
US 4¼s '52	114.00	113.30	114.00	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	48¾	48
Antioquia 7s '57	37½	37½
Antioquia 7s A '45	49	49
Antioquia 7s B '45	49	49
Antioquia 7s C '45	49	49
Antioquia 7s D '45	49	48¾
Antwerp 5s '58	101½	101½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	101	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	74½	73½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	74½	74½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	75	74
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	74½	73½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	74½	73½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	75	73
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	74¼	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	74½	73¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	74½	73¾
Australia 4½s '56	57½	57½
Australia 5s '55	56½	55
Australia 5s '57	55½	54⅞
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	80	89
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107½	107
Austria (Inter) 7s '45	100¾	100¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94	94
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104	103¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110½	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	116	115½
Belgium (King) 7s '58	110½	110½
Bergen (City) 5s '45	98¼	98½
Bergen 5s '60	98½	98½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	70	69¾
Berlin Elec 4½s '51	74	73½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	78	78
Berlin (City) 6½s '51	78	78
Berlin Elec 6s '55	69	69
Bogota (City) 8s '45	58	57
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	13¼	13
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	14	13¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	18	18
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¾	105¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	42	42
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	36½	35½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	36½	35½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	50¾	49
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70¾	69¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	53½	52¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	52½	52½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	68	68
Bulgaria 7s	60	60
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103	102½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96½	96¾
Canada '52	107	106½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	55	55
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	57	57
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	59	57
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	54½	54½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	59	59
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	59¾	59
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	59	59
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	73	71½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	55	55
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	59½	59½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	59½	59½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	61½	60¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	61¼	60¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	98	96
Copenhagen (City) 5s '53	101	65
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	61	61
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	61½	61
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	49	48
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97½	97½
Denmark (King) 6½s '59	101½	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '30	99½	99½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	91	91
Dutch Kl af 6s '63	101¼	101¼
Finland 6s '45 ww	85	85
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	86	86
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	101½	101
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	89½	87¾
German 7s '49	99½	99
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	82¾	80
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	71	70¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	71½	70¾
Germ Con Agr 6½s 38 reis	73	73
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	96½	95¾
Germ Cen Elec 6s '43	84	83¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	70	68½
Greek 6s '68	84¾	84¾
Greek 7s '64	99¼	98
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	84	84
Hamburg 6s '46	89½	89½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	89¾	89¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	76½	76½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	68½	68¼
Irish Free State 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s R '47	94¾	94¾
Italian

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

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The Best Your Money Can Buy
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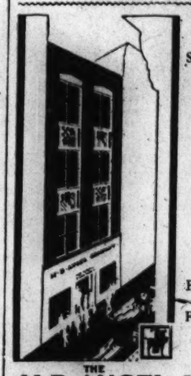

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For Homemade Candies, Ice Cream and Light Lunches
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Promethea Moth

A FEW promethea moth cocoons dangling among branches of ash, sassafras, or wild cherry trees, or about lilac bushes, may usually be seen in the fall, or even later, as caterpillars of this moth take the precaution to tie fast to the twig the leaf which it partly folds about the cocoon. Here it may pass the winter swaying with the wind.

Perhaps you found some and took the pupa cases home so you might watch the mature insects emerge from the valve at the top. If so, you may have found that the moths did not all look alike. That was a natural consequence, as the sexes differ in both color and markings; but the female is easily distinguished by the larger size of her body.

Each moth has a wing-spread of about four inches, and a black "eye" spot with a line of blue at the inner edge at the outer tips of the fore wings. The chief color of the male is dark maroon; but slightly more than halfway across the wings a lighter tone spreads until it meets a faintly buff margin which has a zigzag inner line.

With the female the inner parts of the wings are brown, each being marked by a distinct V-shaped white spot. The outer edgings resemble those of the male in form, but she shows an irregular white line across each wing, followed by a span of light brown crossing to the border.

These beautiful moths are common along the Atlantic coast and occur occasionally from southern Canada across to the great plains, and down to the Gulf.

This large silkworm moth is over two inches in length while in the caterpillar stage for a time before pupation takes place. The main color is frosted blue-green, marked by rows of raised black spots. Two pairs of larger lumps near the head are coral-red; and a yellow spot shows near the tail end, to match its yellow legs.

A Word a Day

Awe

Pronounced as the o in orb.

This word came to us from the Icelandic *agi*, "fear," akin to the Old High German *egiso*, "terror," and the Gothic *agis*, "anguish." We originally used the word to mean "dread, terror, great fear," but this is now regarded as obsolete.

Today the word has advanced to the point where it indicates a reverential emotion inspired by something solemn or divine, a profound reverence. With this in mind, it is clear that "awful" (that is, "full of awe") should not be used in the sense of "frightful, exceedingly bad, monstrous." Properly used, "awful" implies "profoundly impressive, filling with awe."

Example: "Let all the earth fear the Lord: let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of him." (Psalms 33: 8.)

Notes and Queries

Ephesians (Mrs. O. H. T.)—Pronounced *E-fe'-zhans*, not *Eh-fe'-zhunz*. The first *e* is as in *event*, the second somewhat more sustained as in *key*. That is to say, the first *e* is sounded with all the initial value of the second, but it is cut off short and not allowed to "vanish." (The first *e* in *eternal* is similarly sounded.)

Bartlmæus, Timæus ("Reader")—The first is pronounced *Bar-ti-me'-us*, with *a* as in *arm*, *i* as in *it*, *e* as in *key*, *u* as in *circus*. The second is sounded *Ti-me'-us*, with *i* as in *ice*, *e* as in *key*, *u* as in *circus*.

A Quotation for Today

ALL sects are different, because they come from men; morality is ever the same, because it comes from God.—VOLTAIRE.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Peter showed me a new trick this morning called "chasing your tail"
And after seeing him do it I said—"Aw, shucks—that's easy!"
And I proceeded to try to do it—
And I went around and around a-r-r-d a-r-o-u-nd, but I never seemed to get close enough to grab hold of it—
And I finally had to admit that it wasn't as easy as it looked—especially with a tail like mine!

Odds and Ends

Indian Thanksgiving

Springtime is the season chosen by the Indians for their thanksgiving celebrations, the Ka-Ou-It ceremonials of the Nez Perce tribe having recently been celebrated at Lewiston, Ida.

Jail for Girl Scouts

A jail in a Wisconsin town which has been without any inmates for some time is to be remodeled into a clubhouse for the Girl Scouts of that vicinity.

Huge Rose Garden

Sangerhausen, in the Hartz Mountains, has a 30-acre rose garden which boasts 9000 varieties of roses, which include practically every known kind.

Europe's Largest Central

Europe's largest automatic telephone central, having a capacity for 40,000 lines, was recently opened in Stockholm, Sweden.

Self Help

Nearly a fourth of the 72,000 young women attending college in the United States earn their expenses either wholly or partially.

Boiled Crow

Boiled crow is a farm diet popular among peasants in the agricultural section of Hungary.

Gambling Banished

Instead of the casinos in Geneva going bankrupt, as was predicted when gambling was prohibited, they have increased in prosperity through attracting a new class of patrons.

Motor Travel

Each motorist in the United States covered an average mileage last year that would have carried him from New York to San Francisco and return.

Losing Interest

Nearly $1,000,000 in interest was lost last year by holders of Government securities that reached maturity.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Jack: "Dad, what are ancestors?"

Dad: "Well, I am one of your ancestors and your grandfather is another."

Jack: "Then why do people brag about them?"

Oh! Oh!

"Yes, this was a gift from Father on graduating from college."

"Isn't it well preserved!"

Collegiate Egg

Diner: "What sort of pudding is this?"

Waitress: "We call it college pudding, sir. Like it?"

"No. I think there's an egg in it that ought to have been expelled."—*Stray Bits.*

The Bluff

He had just hung out his "shingle." That morning a stranger entered. The dentist asked to be excused as he hurried to the telephone.

Taking down the receiver, he said: "Yes, this is Dr. Whosit. Yes, I will be ready for you at 2:10 this afternoon. But please be prompt, for I am very busy. Two hundred dollars? Yes, that was the estimate I gave you."

Hanging up the receiver, he turned to the stranger, and, rubbing his hands, asked: "Now, sir, what can I do for you?"

"Nothing," replied the stranger, quietly. "I only came in to connect the telephone."—*Thomas Topics.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Boy's Mite

Bromley, Kent, Eng.

PAUL is an ingenious boy of 10. Hearing his parents discussing the anxiety of a neighbor, due to the continued confinement of their little son, he determined to help them.

Accordingly he held an exhibition of his own work such as drawings, wood and raffia work. To it he added such articles as he could collect from friends. The result was the sum of £1. To this he added a gift he had just received, making a total of £3—his little all.

Putting the money into an envelope, he delivered it with the remark that it was to help the wee laddie and his mother to go away to the sea for a change. He had thought out the whole thing, only referring to his parents for permission to hold the exhibition.

What They Say

Prohibition Fruitage

"No one questions the great inflow of goods into the homes which were formerly bare because of liquor."—*Henry Ford.*

Dust to Dust

"Issues have a way of disappearing after election and never coming up for decision."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Idle Money

"Unemployed money presents a greater problem than unemployed men."—*Adolph Ochs, publisher, New York Times.*

Brevities

Humorist: In Nebraska, we read, a special car with a magnet attached is used by the authorities for collecting the nails and odd pieces of metal on the roads. Most cars do that easily enough with the help of nothing but pneumatic tires.

Detroit News: Of course the heroism of young Bryan Untiedt was sensational, but the presence of a Bryan in the White House made the story perfect.

Chicago Daily News: Paris is soon to have a museum of cooking. American visitors, on seeing the food exhibits behind glass, will have to be restrained forcibly from trying to grab a tray, lunch tools and a paper napkin.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 38

Winner:

T. C. and BEATRICE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

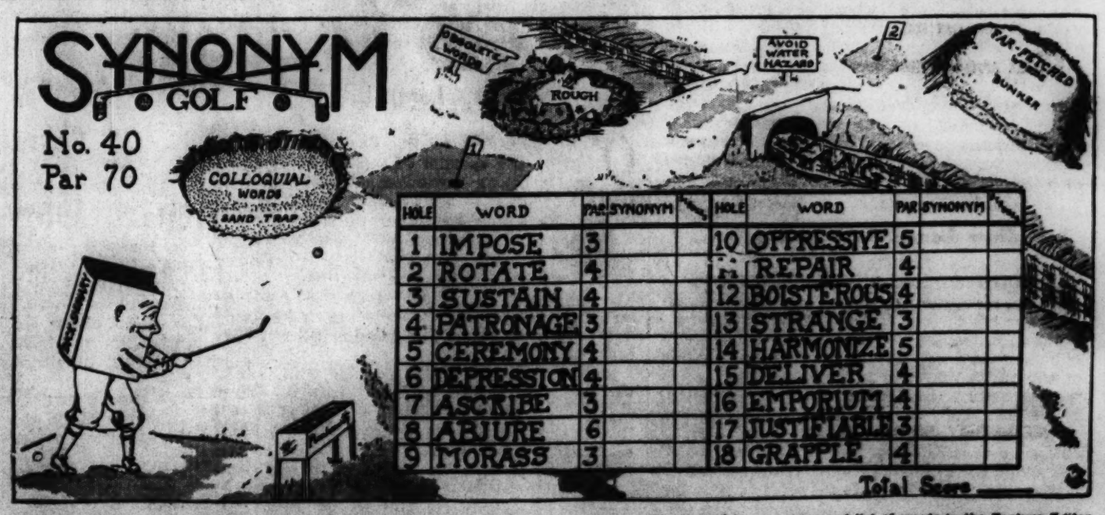
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Darken	3	Dim	3
2.	Eject	4	Out	3
3.	Kindred	3	Kin	3
4.	Betoken	4	Show	4
5.	Tissue	3	Web	3
6.	Honorable	5	Just	4
7.	Stanchion	4	Bar	3
8.	Family	4	Eye-I	1
9.	Cancel	4	End	3
10.	Veteran	3	Old	3
11.	Legion	4	Mob	3
12.	Pleasure	3	Fun	3
13.	Abbreviation	5	Cut	3
14.	Spy	4	See-C	1
15.	Genuine	4	So	2
16.	Market	4	Pit	3
17.	Novel	3	New	3
18.	Impart	4	Say	3
		67		51

The winners today came close to their goal of "a score without a 4," but "Dick Shunary" couldn't quite pass "be" (intransitive verb) or "say" (too far-fetched) on hole 4, and "fit" (too loose) on hole 6. But, to explain a few holes: (2) see (in Webster's New International) Out v.t.; (3) see (ibid.) Eye n., "a brood" (fine print at bottom of page); (16) a wheat "pit" is a wheat "market."

A Memphis expert turned in a card of 32, but it had mounted to 53 before "Dick" had finished with it. But congratulations are due him for uncovering "sea-C" on hole 11! A 48 from Bridgeport, Conn., lost out with "cue-Q" on hole 1 and "be-B" on 4; a 49 from a fellow craftsman in Monmouth, Ill., was disallowed because of "see-C" on hole 4.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 40
Par 70



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	IMPOSE	3			10	OPPRESSIVE	5		
2	ROTATE	4			11	REPAIR	4		
3	SUSTAIN	4			12	BOISTEROUS	4		
4	PATRONAGE	3			13	STRANGE	3		
5	CEREMONY	4			14	HARMONIZE	5		
6	DEPRESSION	4			15	DELIVER	4		
7	ASCRIBE	3			16	EMPORIUM	4		
8	ABJURE	6			17	JUSTIFIABLE	3		
9	MORASS	3			18	GRAPPLE	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, DENT is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but PIT is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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EDITORIALS

Business Turns Against Tariffs

IT IS entirely natural that the meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council in New York should be liberally supplied with demands for a lowering of the new American tariff barriers. The council is composed largely of importers and exporters, and both groups feel that their interests are injured by the walling out of foreign trade. It is as Thomas W. Lamont said in opening the convention:

> We can't expect to do all the selling and have the other fellow do all the buying.

In those words Mr. Lamont voiced the core of an inexorable economic condition whose recognition is rapidly transforming the opinion of business leaders in the United States. Formerly it was the professors of economics and doctors of politics who argued against tariffs. Hard-headed industrialists would hearken to no theoretical explanations. And so long as the United States had few exports, tariff interference with foreign trade seldom exhibited its influence as a brake on business.

But today 10 per cent of American manufactures must be exported, and industrialists have become vitally concerned with anything which hinders those exports. Bankers also have awakened to the shortsightedness of a creditor blocking, even partially, the payments offered by his debtors, payments which must be made largely with imports. Business stringency and a billion-dollar drop in foreign trade have speeded the educative process.

The extent and force of the nonpolitical, nonprofessorial attack on excessive tariffs is disclosed by even a brief review of authoritative industrial and financial expressions in the last few months.

Alfred P. Sloane Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation:

> Additional restrictions . . . are bound to have an adverse influence on our domestic prosperity.

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant:

> We have come to a time when tariffs cannot help us any more, since we have got to export. Mass production does not need a high tariff.

John G. Lonsdale, former president of the American Bankers' Association:

> Unless radically changed, it will benefit only a few people at the expense of many.

D. H. Williams, president Atlantic Cotton Association:

> I cannot see any possibility of foreign nations buying from us under present conditions.

Albert H. Wiggin, chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank:

> Our alternative today is, therefore, either a reduction of our tariffs or readjustment to our greatly reduced volume of exports.

Dr. Edward E. Pratt, former chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:

> Already the American business ruined in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Germany, not to mention other countries, far exceeds in value any possible gain that could accrue from the benefits conferred by the Hawley-Smoot tariff.

Henry Ford:

> Tariffs as trade protection are rarely successful.

Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad:

> Impediments to international trade are one of the greatest obstacles in the way of commercial recovery.

Russell C. Leffingwell, J. P. Morgan & Co.:

> Stop this war of tariffs and subsidies . . . strangling the world's trade.

H. G. Lauten, president of the Textile Converters' Association:

> It betrays an unjustified fear of foreign rivalry and competition instead of thinking in terms of international trade and good will.

Similar names and views could be added at length. Many of these men of business have changed their opinions in line with changing conditions. They recognize that a policy which may have been needed when the United States was a debtor nation, building up its manufacturing enterprises, may be conversely a detriment now that America has become the world's creditor, with what is in some ways the most efficient industrial structure ever known.

They are merely the voices of economic forces which promise to develop a degree of economic and political coöperation of the United States with the world which today is hardly glimpsed.

How Long, O Trombone!

A BOMB has been dropped into the camp of musical tradition. No less an authority than the head of the Acoustical Society of America says, states, avers and asseverates that there is no arbitrary law governing the size and shape of the various musical instruments which form the units of a brass band or symphony orchestra. A five-year study into the whys and wherefores of the various designs, with a view not only to changing or modifying the styles, but also to improving the tones, is planned by the society.

Why that superdreadnought of the portable musical instruments, the gruff-spoken bass viol, should almost require the calling of a forestry conference before steps are taken to cover adequately its generous framework, is one of the important issues to be determined. The big bass fiddle is as essential to a well-spoken orchestra as a bullfrog to a meadow chorus, but one wonders if the particular tones it contributes could be brought from a structure somewhat farther removed from the general outlines of a sea elephant.

And there is the bass horn, which requires a corner lot in the band stand, and the slide trombone, which has passed into a stage of development that is placing it quite out of reach of any except long-armed performers. Why should a trombone player have to reach into the next county every time he is called upon to puff out an especially subterranean note? New styles of musical instruments should be brought out not only to keep pace with the transitions that have taken place elsewhere but also to conserve material and man power.

Australia—Two Pictures

SOME nations, like Cæsar, are born to publicity; others achieve it, and others have it thrust upon them. Presumably it is this last kind of notoriety which has befallen Great Britain and Australia recently through the presence in the Hudson River at New York of an ancient hulk known as "The Convict Ship."

According to the advertisements, this vessel at one time was nefariously used to carry convicts from Great Britain to Australia. On this score, the public is invited to come and inspect the shell in which the unfortunate wretches were cooped up, and to hear from the mouths of expert guides exactly what distressing cruelties were meted out during the journey.

Of course, it is quite true—convicts were sent from England to Australia. So, in an earlier period, were slaves shipped from Bristol, Eng., to France; and, after the convict traffic had ceased, slaves continued to be exported from Africa to the British West Indies and the United States of America. But what is the use of raking up these hoary horrors—unless to throw an encouraging light of contrast upon present efforts at prison reform? They are as out-of-date as the dodo and the episodes of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Australia today is sadly in need of the right kind of publicity. It is passing through a severe crisis. It is having a hard fight to avoid the "easy" road of repudiating its pledged word and its solemn financial obligations. The kind of advertisement it needs today is the kind which will help to build up the national courage and which will show there is something more to Australia than crises and political wrangles over finance—something more, too, than the erstwhile home of a few thousand convicts.

A recent publication brought out by an enterprising firm in Sydney, New South Wales, describes the island-continent as "Australia Beautiful." And beautiful Australia, as depicted in those pages, certainly is. There are giant eucalyptus forests where the trees make a canopy 150 feet high in twenty-four years. There is a picture of a fig tree, or tree-vine, 250 feet high and 150 feet in girth. There are velvety meadows, busy cities, gossamer waterfalls, orchards, sheep, a team of farm horses enjoying some of the grain which their docile energy has helped to grow. That is the real Australia. And one day soon it is going to find its way back to paths of prosperity and contentment.

"Sales" of Travel

TICKETS to California from the East of the United States, to the Canadian Rockies from the South, to Europe from New York, or to New England from the Pacific coast, are on the bargain counter. The coming summer is a buyer's market, so far as journeys by rail, water, air and even bus are concerned. It is sound merchandising to reduce the price of any commodity which is slow in moving, so that the transportation lines are but following the lead of merchants of other goods in offering cut rates in order to attract patronage. From the standpoint of the traveler, the reduced costs of tickets and generally lower hotel tariffs offer a golden opportunity for taking long-desired journeys. From the standpoint of the transportation lines, also, the net effect may be beneficial, for a well-filled vehicle at a nominal rate assuredly earns more than a nearly empty car or ship at high charges.

The greatly reduced railroad fares in every direction; the week-end ocean cruises from New York; the combinations of tours by other carriers, have the joint objective of attracting business at low rates, which may ultimately become "repeater" business, and at the same time bolster up falling revenues through carrying a larger number of passengers, even though at a narrower margin of profit.

Not in the last decade has the prospective American vacationist had so many opportunities for making journeys in every direction at nominal cost. The bargain counter fares may, indeed, prove so successful that the various carriers will decide that they should become permanent rates, for there is actually a definite economic question, as well as an interesting experiment, involved in the sharp reductions offered for summer travel this year.

Aladdin's Lamp for All

OFTEN described as the modern "Aladdin's Lamp," the vacuum tube or valve, invented by Dr. Lee De Forest, has far outgrown its original function as an amplifier of music and speech. Industry has seized upon this ready servant and with photo-electric cells and other apparatus is using it in more than a thousand ways other than radio. One tube manufacturer has said that if he could have all the tube business that will develop outside of radio he would never try to make another tube for the ordinary radio trade.

Modern vacuum tubes are made with a high vacuum—that is, the air inside is drawn out to a very great degree. A patent was issued in 1925 to the General Electric Company in the name of Dr. Irving Langmuir which gave sole rights for making a high vacuum tube to this company, which meant the Radio Corporation of America, its subsidiary. This patent would give these companies a virtual monopoly of all modern vacuum tube business.

Independent concerns, led by the De Forest company, have questioned the validity of this patent, which would either put them out of business or under the domination of the R. C. A. group. Now the Supreme Court, by invalidating the Langmuir patent, has insured that the vacuum tube shall have full opportunity of being developed through many independent sources.

This is the second defeat within a few weeks for the R. C. A., since the Supreme Court recently refused to review a lower court decision which held that the R. C. A. was a violator of the Clayton Antitrust Act due to its inserting a clause in licenses to radio set manufacturers which provided that all sets must be equipped with R. C. A. tubes. This latter case involves some $48,000,000 as the result of a triple damage suit against the R. C. A. by the independents.

The Department of Justice now is preparing its big case against the R. C. A. and its associate companies on a general suit which claims their patent pool is illegal. The tube clause decision and the Langmuir patent decision are expected to contribute materially to the Government's case against the alleged monopoly.

Further problems face the R. C. A., for the radio act reads that anyone holding radio licenses and found guilty of violating the antitrust acts will lose all its licenses. The R. C. A. holds more than 1400 radio station licenses, and their total loss is possible. This includes many valuable broadcast licenses, as well as valuable long and short wave communication licenses.

Probably most important, however, to the future of the radio industry is the fact that the decisions which have been given will tend to open the field of manufacture and research to many medium-size companies. Radio will have the benefit of the enterprise and ingenuity of many individuals rather than of only one group.

There is no question of the value of the excellent research laboratories maintained by large corporations. But there is reason also to believe much genuine inventiveness still comes from independent experimenters. Big companies have shown their greatest skill in developing and perfecting the inventions of lone pioneers; now the small manufacturers may have an extensive part also in this development of radio.

Wealth Without Limitation

IN HIS penetrating study of "England's Crisis," André Siegfried, the author of an equally stimulating work on the United States, makes one comment which all the nations of the world would do well to analyze. He suggests that Britain is acting perversely and foolishly in expecting to be able to live as prosperously as she did in 1914, before the economic structure was dislocated in the war. She and America alone have insisted, in face of all difficulties, on constantly raising instead of lowering their standard of living. Has their policy been a mistake? Or are those nations wrong that have tamely submitted to the imagined necessity of reducing the amenities of their existence?

In the first place, it should be remembered that today the world is actually richer, not poorer, than it was seventeen years ago. It has recently been shown that in 1931 the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials per person is more abundant than it was in 1913. Even within the present economic régime, therefore, it would appear that there is room for some general raising of the standard of living. But the present productivity of the world falls far short of what it might be. It could easily be raised practically without limit, so as to keep pace with almost any possible increase in consumption. The world is potentially capable of maintaining a standard of living hitherto undreamed of.

Less than 15 per cent of the world's population today work under the conditions of the factory system. This means that there is still enormous scope for industrialization to increase the supply of manufactured goods. And the effect of industrialization on the accumulation of wealth may be gauged from the fact that, whereas in the hundred years previous to 1850 the total wealth of the United States had risen only to $43,642,000,000, in the first forty years following the general introduction of modern methods of production this total had increased to $320,804,000,000. True, it is a moot question whether further industrialization by present methods would increase the genuine satisfactions of living, however much it might increase material goods. But progress constantly is being made toward humanizing industry, and this must be counted as gain.

Also, the productive capacity even of the most highly industrialized countries is capable of being greatly increased. Of the average ton of coal mined in the United States, some engineers calculate that the heat energy from only seventy-six pounds actually is put to effective and profitable use. The rest is wasted. Here, indeed, is plenty of scope for research and improvement of method.

The same applies to agriculture. The yield of wheat per acre under cultivation in the United States is only little more than half that in several countries of Europe, chiefly because of different methods of cultivation. Here again the world can make better use of its resources. It only requires an incentive in order to lead it to do so. That incentive will be provided as soon as the nations, recognizing the facts of the situation, by concerted action bring about an all-round raising of the standard of living.

Editorial Notes

And now comes word that the lowly farm animal serves another useful purpose, perhaps wholly unknown to its owner. Pilots of regular air routes depend upon the actions of such animals to keep them in their course when other means fail. If the roar of the motor creates no disturbance among the cattle, the flier knows he is on the course, and aviators have been able to find their way home by following a route where cattle pay no attention to them.

A new scientific instrument will measure the bend in the top of a table when a 25-cent piece is placed upon it. Attention, waiters!

The man who as a youngster longed to "ride the plains" has a boy who is just as anxious to "ride the planes."

A monsoon has halted a rebel campaign in lower Burma. Yes, it is an ill wind that blows no good.

One doesn't need to know much about sewing to try mending his ways.

Putting On the Screens

THE window screen is a contraption that fits—or is supposed to fit—into your windows. Its purpose is to prevent the wild life of the neighborhood from coming into your room—all except the moth miller, which has important business to transact in your wardrobe, and the mosquito, which, when hungry, is thin enough to get in anywhere and, when satisfied, cannot get out.

In any event, the window screen is one of the traditions on which the American democracy is founded, and so must be set up in spring, whatever it keeps out or does not keep out.

* * *

The best way to put up the screens is to find the number on each screen and the corresponding number on each window and apply the one to the other. If the numbers are invisible or for one reason or another have been obliterated, as commonly happens, then simply try all the screens to each window and all the windows to each screen and see which fit. Possibly you may find that none do. Now you know how you stand, and after this preliminary skirmishing you may proceed to the main attack.

If you wish, you may borrow your neighbor's ladder and start operations from the outside. But this method adds all the ladder problems to the already abundant screen problems, and you will find it just as easy (or difficult) to operate from the interior.

First of all, select your window and pick out a screen at random. Lower the upper sash of the window and insert yourself and the screen in the aperture. Slide the screen into the window as you would slide the lid into a box.

If you find, as you will, that the top slides in but the bottom does not (because you can't get at it), you may, after trying some time, change your tactics. Withdraw yourself (but not the screen) from the window, holding on to the screen as best you can, and raise both sashes. This allows you to pull the lower end of the screen into the slide, which forces the upper end out again. Return, therefore, to your former position and pull the upper end in, which forces the lower end out. This process may be continued almost indefinitely, varied by attempts to grasp the screen at top and bottom together, the game being, like wrestling, to find a grip.

* * *

One of two things may happen as a result. The screen may unexpectedly slip in, in which case you suppress your whoop of exultation and pretend that you meant it all the time. On the other hand, the screen may still be out, in which case the only way to bring your opponent to submission is a whack with a hammer, which not only breaks the rules and the guide strips for the screen, but prepares fresh complications for your operations next year at this time. But, of course, necessity recognizes no rules.

You are now in a position to attack the twenty-five or thirty remaining screens, which you handle in the same way, more or less, until they are all in.

H. J. S.

Playing Hookey—by Leave

YESTERDAY I arranged with myself that ere many more days I would have "a day off."

This morning I see that that arrangement was a compromise equal to a victory to be credited to a matured discipline. Spring was in the air. I stepped to the door to take a deep breath of fresh air. That little act almost proved my undoing. Then and there I felt a strong urge to keep on walking. But I desisted. With a quick, disciplined step I turned back to my desk. Yet not so quickly but that I had arranged with myself that, business matters tidied up, I would turn the key in the door, get into my car and take the road that leads—to a keen sense of freedom.

I recall such a day last spring. Every desk-bound person should give himself the joy of "playing hookey" (by arrangement) at least once in the springtime. It will enable him to be a lad again without being anything less of a man. I know, from the experience gathered last year, how, but not where, I shall spend the day. The lad in me shall have the wheel; the man shall determine the speed.

Both of us will be equally subject to the most ancient system of traffic stop signs ever devised. To see a strange bird or butterfly go winging by, or a timorous jackrabbit bounding across the field, will be enough to bring the car to a stop. Or there will be a bridge-arched stream where we shall pause to see the water running by.

* * *

Then on "straight into the sunrise of a thousand thrills" we shall go, stopping to give us time

> To gossip with the squirrels on the bough above my head
> To learn the small brook's secret
> Before he runs away,
> And all the wisdom of the wild things in their long, long play.

On that day when I am playing hookey, by arrangement, if my friends who call me "Mister" should see me, they will find need to coin another term of address. If I should chance to meet the poet, Alfred Noyes, I think he would see me as I am, twice a man in years but for aye a lad at heart. He knows the music that spring brings:

> the call that you hear this day, my lad,
> Is the Spring's old bugle of mirth . . .
>
> Come, choose your road and away, my lad;
> Come, choose your road and away!
> We'll out of the town by the road's bright crown,
> As it dips to the sapphire day!

Were I a school official in these spring days I would see to it that my pupils would have opportunity to play hookey by arrangement. The trumpet call to a day of freedom with nature has its right to be heard along with the quieter tone of the school bell. I notice that many schools wisely are providing for festive occasions to meet this urge in the brimming days of spring. Liberty is realized through obedience to law; and life should have delight as well as discipline. These are the reasons, I see now, why yesterday I kept to my desk while promising myself that in the near future I should have a day on which to play hookey by arrangement.

F. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Two Knights and the Robber

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The present attitude of leaders of the Republican Party in Massachusetts is well illustrated by the fable of the two knights and the shield which had been set up by some pious pilgrim at a roadside shrine.

One of the two knights, who were approaching the shrine from opposite sides, praised the piety of the pilgrim who contributed such a beautiful white shield to the shrine. "You do well, brother," said the other, "to praise one who gave such a fine black shield." "White," said the first knight. "Black," said the other. With that, both being valiant knights, each with the courage of his convictions and eager to fight for them, regardless of the injury their quarrel might do to other vital interests, fell to and fought until both were exhausted. A passing robber, seeing their condition, despoiled them both of their armor, weapons and money and left them helpless by the roadside. Meanwhile the color of the shield remained unchanged.

No more has the Eighteenth Amendment, or the laws enacted under it, been changed by the years of wrangling about them in the Republican Party. However, as in the case of the two knights, the party has become so weakened by its internal controversies that its influence at Washington is becoming dissipated, and continuation of the wrangle bids fair to destroy it.

It is well to defend one's convictions if any good purpose is served thereby, but it should be borne in mind that the convictions of Massachusetts about the Eighteenth Amendment and prohibition have very little effect at Washington, where the issue is decided.

Convictions to be politically effective must be backed by a militant and well-disciplined organization.

The Republicans outside of the State look upon us as a sad case of political aberration, and the Democrats consider us merely "a gift from the gods."

F. W. MERRICK.

East Boston, Mass.

Progress and Destitution

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been reading "Watching the World Go By" in the Monitor of April 2. From it I quote the following:

> America has the custom of caring for the destitute through state, municipal and other local agencies.

The tragedy about the word "destitute" is that human experience seems to be constantly realizing situations in which its use is required when describing them.

I sometimes wonder if progress makes inevitable a continually growing multitude of men and women who can find no means of earning, through contribution to society, money enough on which to live decently and well. Of course, I know it does not, but the ideal situation has yet to be worked out.

Invention must continue; hidden devices, methods and ideas must come to light, and the future is full of them. Their coming must not always result in destitution for people who have given good service in former situations, but who do not find that their services are needed since the newly invented machine has taken their place.

Probably 25,000,000 employees are associated with the industries. Let their hours be reduced by two each day, and the 50,000,000 hours thus released be divided between the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 unemployed, giving them a chance to earn a human living for themselves and their families.

Someone may ask, What will the workman do with his surplus time? Let him play, we answer. There is the golf game, the cricket game, baseball, foot racing, swimming and any number of outdoor sports in which he may find recreation and happiness and keep himself out of mischief. There will be a lot of games played in the future, I think; the joyous, thought-developing games that make people happier and better and that leave no sting of destitution in their wake.

E. KENNEDY.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Now Is the Time to Build

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In driving from Washington to New York, it occurred to me that there is a great deal that could be done to relieve unemployment if a building program could be instituted to provide better housing in the Negro sections of the cities and towns. Such shacks and hovels are ill-befitting a great and prosperous country like the United States. It is idle to say they would not appreciate better living quarters. I have seen sections of Chicago and New York where Negroes take much pride in the well-kept appearance of their property.

When disaster, such as fire or flood or earthquake, visits a city, we usually build better than before and endeavor to rear a finer and more beautiful city on the ruins of the old. Could we not take matters in our own hands, raze these inadequate and ramshackle dwellings, and put up modern multi-family houses in these overcrowded sections, without waiting for a holocaust?

GRACE G. MEYERS.

Leonia, N. J.

Land Taxes and the Small Owner

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Writing of the proposed British land tax on the editorial page of your issue of May 7, you state that often the owner of such property is a struggling worker who has paid an enhanced price to some individual who has since disappeared from the scene. You then submit the inference that a land tax would prove confiscatory to the present owner, and would be equivalent to seising without compensation a portion of his savings.

The fact that private ownership of land constitutes a basic monopoly of all natural resources is too plain to admit of controversy. The injustice of such monopoly, and its far-reaching effects, are a predominant factor in retarding industrial progress.

The discrimination between large and small holdings is illogical. One law governing alike the rich and the poor is the ideal. Expediency may dictate concessions, but justice makes no such distinctions. The landless portion of the population is just as effectively deprived of the earth by small holdings as by large ones.

If an individual unwittingly purchases a stolen automobile, he has no legal claim for reimbursement from the rightful owner if the stolen car is later returned to its original possessor.

The taking of land value by taxation cannot properly be looked upon as confiscation of private property for public use. In reality, it is the restoration of the earth to its rightful owners, the people, collectively. Nor should it be considered primarily as a measure to obtain revenue, but rather as the application of a new morality which gives the rights of all preference over the privileges of the few.

When Abraham Lincoln signed the Proclamation of Emancipation, he forced a tremendous loss upon thousands of small slave owners. Yet Lincoln did nothing more than to abolish a false concept of ownership in order that the freedom of mankind might be established.

Although one may not so readily see it, on analysis it will usually be found that the struggling worker has actually far greater financial interest in the security of labor and stabilization of the economic structure than in the mere holding of an insignificant landed privilege.

OMAR CHRISTY.

South Gate, Calif.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Court Speaks Up to Back-Seat Drivers

BY writing a legal opinion that back-seat driving is an "abominable practice," the Supreme Court of Wisconsin endears itself to some few million meekly mute men. They would not have had the temerity to express what was in their hearts, but now the highest court in a State expresses it for them.

The Wisconsin ruling is all the more welcome because it reverses the opinion of a lower court which gave the back-seat driver not only countenance, but encouragement, certainly not needed. Now, if the Wisconsin judicial view is adopted by other states, great gain will have been made in the joys of motoring and in the peace and dignity of domestic life.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Health Advertising

MOST people have heard the story about the fellow who put so many gas-saving gadgets on his automobile that he had to stop every three miles and bail out his tank. This leads to the conclusion that if all the health advertising we read is true, the Angel Gabriel will have to bring along a shotgun when he blows his final trumpet. Present-day advertisement writers don't seem to be able to think of anything but health when writing copy. Everything from cigarettes to toenail polish is supposed to add to the length of our days and increase our happiness. Ostensibly such advertising is supposed to appeal to our desire for health and happiness. Back of it is a threat, an intimation that if we do not feed our children "Dingbat's shredded turnip tops," they will develop into Grade X morons. Good health and education are two of the highest aims of modern civilization. Supply the two and not much more can be asked. But more crimes are committed in their name than almost anything else. No one dares criticize anything that is offered in their name. It seems strange that responsible advertisers will permit their advertising departments to run wild with ridiculous claims.—*National Printer Journalist and the United States Publisher.*